within three months.

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To non-alea-holders, in Stave States, one dollar per rear in advance, or two dollars after three months.

Subscriptions out of Kentucky popuble in advance.

Remittances at the risk of the Editor.

Your third head of discourse, like the Synod's Address, teaches "the duty of

Letter to Dr. Young. Dear Sir:—The True American of July 29th, contains an abstract of your Sermon, lately published, on the "Duty of Masters," with editorial comments, which

"plan" the committee had digested and prepared" was, the gradual emancipation of aportion of the slaves, and the instruction of all. More definitely, they said; "We recommed—1. That all slaves now under twenty years of age, and all those yet to be born in our possession, be emancipated as they severally reach their twenty-fifth year. 2. That deeds of emancipation be now drawn up, and recorded in our respective county courts, specifying the slaves we are about to emancipate, and the age at which each is to be come free.—3 That our slaves be instructed in the common elementary branches of education.—4 That strenuous and persevering efforts be made, to induce them to ating efforts be made, to induce them to attend regularly upon the ordinary services of religion, both domestic and public.—
5. That great pains be taken to teach them the holy scriptures," by Sabbath schools the holy scriptures, by Sabbath schools in the twelve years, recorded deeds of emancipation? What proportion does this manner of the proportion does the manner of the proportion does the school of the proportion does the proportion the propor

and domestic instruction.

By the abstract of your sermon, my dear sir, I find that you still adhere to the same bers of the churches in the Synod who held rinciples and plan substantially. You slaves in 1834? principles and plan substantially. You still assume, "that immediate emancipation is not a universal duty."—Of the ten specific duties which you urge upon slaveholders, two relate to themselves; to their own reformation; to their habits of feeling, the state of the own reformation; to their habits of feeling, speaking and acting toward their slaves.—You would view them "as brethren of the same great family" with yourself; and feel "that your servants are not made for you."

Two other duties relate to the masters' bearing rule over their own spirit, in dealing with slaves;—exercising "patience towards their faults and infirmities," and "treating them with positive kindness."—

To how many slaves has emancipation been pledged? What proportion does

Published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents of an advance, or Three Dollars in the months.

On these counsels I have no legal was a make, but this: If the masters have a moral right to hold slaves, and the relation must continue, the counsels are salutary, which they would do well to take On these counsels I have no remark to

To non-slave-holders, in Slave Suites, one could be sear in advance, or two dollars after three months.

Rubacryptions out of Kentucky payable in advance.

Remittances at the risk of the Editor.

Agents.

PAUL SEYMOUR, General Agent, S. E. corner of Walnut and Fyth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CALER HARTSKORN, sole Agent for the 'New England States, No. 124 Washington street, Boston.

Ext Dillin, S. W. cor. of Green and Ridge Road Philadelphia.

This too, is doubtless well, if masters can be transformed into affectionate and faithful the street of the control of the servants, and restrain them from all conduct offensive to God."

This too, is doubtless well, if masters can be transformed into affectionate and faithful the street of the control of the servants and the fourtheapth of the servants and faithful them from all conduct offensive to God." be transformed into affectionate and faithful parents, and slaves into children whom the Lord hath given them. The four other duties enjoined in your

sermon, as I cannot gather your full meaning from the abstract, may as well be noticed in connection with my inquiries, to which I now invite your attention.

Lester to Dr. Verware,
Dr. Strain, The Dr. American of Ja 20th, complian an abstract of your Sermon, lately published, on the "Duty of Maters," with editoral comments, which those contained in "an Addess to the Preshyerians of Kentucky," which was issued in 1834 by a committee of the Syndod And Propars a plan for the moral and religious instruction of their stacks, and for their future emancipation." That address was subscribed by yourself as Secretary of the Committee, which was supported the Committee with the secretary of the Committee with the secretary of the Committee and the secretary of the Committee with the secretary of the State, and being fail and explicit, both in argument and testimony, so far as the evidence of the secretary of the secret doubtedly, we said, they have recommended immediate, entire, universal emancipation for all the slaves that are held by the Presbyterians of Kentucky."

We were grievously disappointed. The plan" the committee had digested and plan" the committee had digested and plan" the committee had digested and plan to hold his brethren as property, (though he declares he will never sell them.) "doing that the hold had been as the power of creditors, and heirs, and laws, to frustrate his purposes? Is not the man who is known to hold his brethren as property, (though he declares he will never sell them.) "doing the hold his brethren as property, (though he declares he will never sell them.) "doing the hold his brethren as property, (though he declares he will never sell them.) "doing the hold his brethren as property, (though he declares he will never sell them.) "doing the hold his brethren as property, (though he declares he will never sell them.) "doing the his property had he hers, and laws, to frustrate his purposes? Is not the man who is known to hold his brethren as property, (though he declares he will never sell them.) "doing the his property had here."

ucation.—4 That strenuous and persevering efforts be made, to induce them to at-

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1846.

their number bear to the whole number that were held by Presbyterians?

If the "plan" has been carried into effect extensively, what has been its influence upon the community of slaveholders? What effect has the proceeding had upon the freed-men? And what upon the other bondmen of the same masters; those who were past "twenty years of age?" Are they reconciled to perpetual bondage, when the cup of liberty is put into the hands of their children and their brethren?

If emancipations on your plan have been that the present the cup of liberty is put into the hands of their children and their brethren?

If emancipations of Jury Trials For the Question of Personal Liberaty.

Every person in the United States is the subject of two governments; and it is remarkable how different his political relations are, according as he is regarded as belonging to the one or the other. We, of this Commonwealth, considered as people of Massachusetts, are free citizens of an excellently constituted republic. Considered as people of the United States were past to two governments; and it is remarkable how different his political relations are, according as he is regarded as elonging to the one or the other. We, of their children and their brethren?

If emancipation of Jury Trials For the Question of Personal Liberaty.

they reconciled to perpetual bondage, when the cup of liberty is put into the hands of their children and their brethren?

If emancipations on your plan have been few, what prevalent and paramout reasons are assigned for the neglect of so reasonable a service? As to those professors who refuse, do the Synod hold them as guilty of approving and abetting that demoralizing system, which is "drawing down the vengeance of Heaven" upon the nation and the Church?

Is the community, even the christian portion, better disposed than it was in 1834 to put way, by any effort or plan, a practice which is "an abomination in the sight of a just and holy God?" Do they expect the day of deliverance soon; and are they preparing to meet it, or rather to bring it about?

The proposed Amelioration.—Something was to be done to prepare the favored ones for future freedom; something to bless those who were to be free only in the grave. Have these things been done, and what is the result?

How many Presbyterian masters have diligently employed domestic instruction? How many schools have they kept up for elementary instruction? How many Sabbath schools for slaves are there now, and how many pupils in them? Do the ministers of the Synod preach to slaves in appropriate language, as often as "the afternoon of every alternate Sabbath?" Under the Synod's influence, do slaves receive God here, and become wise unto salvation? Has there been in twelve years a manifest and general reformation in the churches of the Synod in this matter? What success has attended the efforts which were redon't find the churches of the Synod in this matter? What success has attended the efforts which were reto carry it, gong the provision of the Conto the synod in this matter? What success has attended the efforts which were reto the find the one or the other hands on the order of the other party, make a capital prevision of the Conto the synod in this matter? What success has attended the efforts which were reto the find the share free citizens on a s

Has there been in twelve years a manifest and general reformation in the churches of the Synod in this matter? What success has attended the efforts which were recommended? Can the young slaves of Presbyterians now "search the scriptures;" and do they attend diligently on the means of knowledge and salvation?

Does your experience in this course justify the expectation, that slave-holders will be reformed and do their whole duty, while they refuse to "break every yoke and let they only the expectation, that slave-holders will be reformed and do their whole duty, while they refuse to "break every yoke and let they only the expectation, that slave-holders will be reformed and do their whole duty, while they greated to the dignity and responsibility of men, while they are held as chattels and deprived of the rights and powers belonging to humanity?

In this quarter we find, that children do not learn to swim while forbidden to go into water; that moderate drinking counteracts teaching and makes drunkards; that no immorality or vice is prevented or removed by continued indulgence. It is hard for us to believe, that amelioration will relieve and bless either masters or slaves, while the former practice oppression and hela latter remain to what success you have had in your attempts.

In conclusion, I much desire to know

would gladly learn what success you have had in your attempts.

In conclusion, I much desire to know your own individual opinion on two points. It is it your unwavering conviction now, in 1846, that "immediate emancipation is not a universal duty?" That although it is "the most simple plan," yet it is "not the best?"—And again, if slaveholders should fully comply with all the counsels of your sermon and the Synod's address, is it your settled belief that they will have done all that God requires of them towards their slaves?

I propose these inquiries, not captiously, but with kindness and respect; not expecting accurate statistical information, but believing you can reply with a good degree of fullness and precision. I do it from a deep conviction that the facts I would call forth and the views now entertained by men who could write and publish that Address, would be very instructive to all who care for the removal of an acknowledged abomination. And where in this land is the christian. would be very instructive to all who care for the removal of an acknowledged abomination. And where in this land is the christian, the patriot, or the man, who is not interested to know all that can be known concerning slavery and emancipation? Respectfully your friend,

As A RAND.

Peterboro', N. Y. Aug. 19, 1846.

Lake Commerce.

We have a copy of a letter written by James L. Barton to Robert M'Clelland, on the commerce on the great western lakes.

The steamer Walk-in-the-Water was the first steam craft on Lake Eries. In the year 1819 she made a trip to Mackinaw for the American For Company. Mackinaw, at that time, was the externe point of western navigation, and it remained so until 1826. Then another steamer went upot Lake Michigan. The vast increase of commerce and navigation in that region is only adequate to the peace, to study as base one, to declare that I am the stranger's runaway slave, and there is no lawful power in Massachusetts to save me from leng conveyed away shave, and there is no lawful washington or New Orleans under the while power with a paltry justice's warrant, to the whole power of the country to strike me down. Do not say that the thing would be prevented, it would have to be by club law, which is not the kind of dependence that we, the law-abiding people of Massachusetts, approve or likely are too be yellow law, which is not the kind of dependence that we, the law-abiding people of Massachusetts, approve or like to resort to. Do not say that it is not likely any justice of the peace will be cheated into doing such a wrong. Justices of the peace are not all Solomons. There are Justices are not all Solomons. There are Justices are not all Solomons. population.

In Mr. Barton's letter we find the following table. It is illustrative of the number and condition
of the craft now navigating the lakes above Nispars: a bad prima facie case. Do not say that justices are always above bribery. There was a story in 1843 that a representative sold his vote, and with it the administration of the Commonwealth for the year, for a suit of clothes; and Governor Morton sd with the northern lakes, at eighty-one million of bollars. Mr. B. says:

"Owing to the dilapidated condition of the unfinished harbors around Lake Eric, the bars which have been permitted to form at the entrance, and have been permitted to form at the entrance, and are not often so treated, it is no thanks to

finished harbors around Lake Erie, the bars which have been permitted to form at the entrance, and the very low state of the water in the Lakes, but few of the ports are accessible, except to vessels of the lightest draught of water when loaded; the larger ones being unable either to enter or leave them when full freighted without sticking fast on the bars at their mouths, requiring to be partly unloaded before they can get over. Such has been the daily sight at this port this spring. And it is mainly to expenditures made by private companies and individuals, that any of the harbors on the shores of Lake Michigan can be appropriated at all by, steamboats and vessels. Works have been commenced at two or three places, by the Government, but like those on all the other Lakes, they are unfinished, and afford but slight protection to the great business doing there."

Mr. Barton appeals to Congress to disburse some of the public revenue in favor of the western people and the protection of their trade. Mr. Barton appeals to Congress to disburse some of the public revenue in favor of the western people and the protection of their trade.

SOUTH CAROLINA IN DANGER.—One of the Charleston papers is urging the construction of the Greensville and Columbia Raifroad with a spirit that argues very strongly the editor's fears for the safety of the State. He says: "Let this enterprise fail, and South Carolina will become a by-word, a reproach—none will be too small to speak against her. The time will then have passed by—she will be too poor to build a railroad. Few will be left except the lazy, the poor, the worthless, the lawless, and we find ourselves in the midst of a land of paupers."

before consent that its constituents should hold their liberty by such a tenure? Did bloated arrogance ever before make such a claim on freemen? Did freemen ever before give up their securities, and agree to a gross affront, with so easy a compliance? Three years ago, Massachusetts took this thing in hand. But the remedy she applied was necessarily an altogether imperfect one. It does not touch the power to grant warrants, given by the act of Congress to the Circuit and District Courts, and to town and country magistrates. She made it hazardous for her own justices to do this dirty work. But she could not take from them the power vested by the United States law; and should any one of them, through ignorance or for a sufficient consideration, lend himself to a kidnapper's job, his warrant would be valid against all the world. Such are the legal safeguards of liberty, in "the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

First of August at Vose's Grove.

This heart-aiiring Anniversary was never more cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and to the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and considerating Anniversary was never more cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and the cordially honored, or the occasion of mo

Though long delayed, and far and slow, The Briton's triumph shall be ours: Wears Slavery here a prouder brow
Than that which twelve short years ago,
Scowled darkly from her island bowers?

Mighty alike for good or ill
With Mother-land we fully share
The Saxon strength—the nerve of steel,
The tireless energy of will,
The power to do, and pride to dare.

What she has done can we not do?
Our homes and men are both at hand;
The blast which Freedom's angel blew
O'er her green islands echoes through
Each valley of our forest-land!

Hear it old Europe! we have sworn
The death of slavery.—When it falls
Look to your vassals in their turn,
Your poor dumb millions crushed and wo
Your prison and your palace walls!

Justly ye scorn us now, and show
What deeds in Freedom's name we do;
Tis well—since every taunt ye throw
Across the waters, goads our slow
Progression to the right and true.

Not always shall your outraged poor Appalled by democratic crime Grind as their fathers ground before,— Grind as their fathers ground before,—
The hour which sees our prison door
Swing wide, shall be their triumph time.

... shan, my brothers : every viow
Ye dealt is felt—the wide earth through;
Whatever here uplifts the low
Or humbles Freedom's hatful foe,
Blesses the Old World through the New.

Take heart! the promised hour draws near— I hear the downward beat of wings And Freedom's trumpet sounding clear, "Joy to the people!—We a and fear To new world Tyrants, old world Kings!"

Growth of the West.

Growth of the West.

In 1840, the Atlantic States had (omitting fractions,) 10,7000,000 inhabitants; and the States had the States had to between the lakes and gulf, 6,400,000. From the former, must be deducted one-fourth of the population of Pensylvania, Virginia, and Georgia, and the small part of New York lying on Lake Eric, as they are decidedly western in position, interests and character. This portion amounts to about 1,000,000, making the Atlantic population, at the last census, 7,00,000; the entire western 7,400,000. From 1790 to 1830, the Atlantic portion (excluding the parts of those States which properly belong to the west) increased 6,120,000 to 1,220,000 for each decennium since the last census. The increase for from 1820 to 1830, to 1,690,000, but decreased in the fifth from this last number to 1,330,000. Assuming this to be the increase for the current decennium, we shall have at the census of 1850, a population of 10,930,000 in the Atlantic portion (excluding the States.—Allowing the increase of the whole United States to be the same as hitherto—that is, at the rate of one-third for every ten years, we shall have for our entire population in 1830, 22, 760,000, from which, deducting the Atlantic portion, 10,930,000, or an amjority of 900,000. The wear entirely within the mark in estimating the growth of the West, appears from the following table:

Increase of the West from 1790 to 1840.

ly one case has it fallen below 50 per cent; while for the preceding ten years it exceeded 100,—Colonization Herald.

Invention of an extraorbinary Scarp Schember of the London Times, the invention of the London Times, the invention of Mesers. Graham & Snith of Ludgate street, (late Everington, & Graham). Four colors are so constructed as to fold into twenty different effects; either color can be worn alone, and two together, three or all four, according to the caprice of the wearer. Mr. Robert Kerr, of Paisley, is the enterprising manufacturer who has accomplished the wearing in one piece of this extraordinary shawl, which is announced to be a scientific production of far greater merit than any thing which has appeared in the French exposition of manufactures.

Lake Energy—The height of Lake Erie above

Lake Energy—The height of Lake Erie above

And was it for this sad end that the British Government in 1824, allured by the strongest inducements, the free, the moral, and the wealthy to emigrate to Van Dieman's Land? Was it for this heart-rending set inducements, the free, the moral, and the wealthy to emigrate to Van Dieman's Land? Was it for this heart-rending set used in the wealthy to emigrate to Van Dieman's Land? Was it for this heart-rending set used in the wealthy to emigrate to Van Dieman's Land? Was it for this heart-rending set inducements, the free, the moral, and the wealthy to emigrate to Van Dieman's Land? Was it for this heart-rending set used in the wealthy to emigrate to Van Dieman's Land? Was it for this heart-rending set inducements, the free, the moral, and the wealthy to emigrate to Van Dieman's Land? Was it for this heart-rending set inducements, the free, the moral, and the wealthy to emigrate to Van Dieman's Land? Was it for this heart-rending set inducements, the free, the moral, and the wealthy to emigrate to Van Dieman's Land? Was it for this heart-rending set inducements, the freet the the wealthy to emigrate to Van Diest inducements, the fest inducements, the fest inducements, the

First of August at Vose's Grove.
This heart-stirring Anniversary was never more cordially honored, or the occasion of more true and joyful utterance than in the beautiful grove consecrated by the voice of Eliot. So we gather from all we have seen who were there. It was our hard but not to be there except in heart. We understand the speeches were numerous and good. That of Mr. Giles, the lecturer on Ireland, its spoken of as extremely interesting. It is needless with most of our readers to give the name of the writer of the following poem read on the occasion.—Chronotype.

LINES,
Written for the Anniversary celebration of the First of August at Milton, 1846.
BY J. O. WHITTER.
A few brief years have passed awy Since Britain drove her million slaves
Beneath the tropic's fiery ray:
God willed their freedom? and, to-day
Life blooms above those island graves!
He spoke! across the Carib sea
We heard the clash of breaking chains,
And felt—the heart-throb of the free,
The first, strong pulse of Liberty
Which thrilled along the bondman's veins.
Though long delayed, and far and slow,
The Rivor's Twas never more consecuted to the mind of the christian philosopher.
Horrors of Van Dieman's Land.

The MOON IN Lond Rosse's Treescore.—
Dr. Scoresby, of Ireland, whose admirable discourse on Astronomy have been arranged after the examination of the stellar system through after consumption of the stellar system through

Horrors of Van Dieman's Land.
The following statements are copied from the Liverpool Times, the writer of which is said to be a gentleman of respectability, some of whose friends have emigrated to Van Dieman's Land. The Liverpool Mercury in copying the article says, "they bespeak a state of things most disgraceful to the Government and the country, and well calculated to bring down the divine vengeance upon the nation which sanctions such enormities, or permits them to continue:"

tinue:"
"The private accounts which I have just received from Van Dieman's Land would

received from Van Dieman's Land would shock and horrify your moral readers, could I narrate them in direct and unpalliative language. They are too repulsive to moral feelings to be given; but I may be allowed to state, that crimes which drew down upon two memorable cities of antiquity the vengeance of an offended God, are now of common cocurrence in all the probation. common occurrence in all the probation gangs in Van Dieman's land. One and all of these gaugs have become festering masses of moral corruption. The atrocities committed at one of them (Port Arthur) had, in December, 1845, reached so fearful a state, his duties in disgust and despair. There are now in Van Dieman's Land about 34,one convicts, (male and female) and 27,000 free persons, many of whom are emancipated convicts. The male convicts are distributed over the island in gangs of 250 to 300 each; and nearly the same system is pursued with the females. Each convict must remain one year at least in a probation gang; so that, if taught in vice before, after twelve months' teaching and study in that den of iniquity, he issues a degraded wretch,

duced to the dire necessity of employing From this it will be seen that the ratio of incase has been, in two of the periods, over 100 tercent.; in one of them 70 per cent.; and in onone case has it fallen below 50 per cent.; while r the preceding ten years it exceeded 100.—Colitication Herald.

Thus are the families of the free colonists brought into contact with women of most abandoned character, and men hardened in every crime. And was it for this sad end that the British Government in 1824, allured by the strong-

break faith with subjects?

Lake Erike.—The height of Lake Erie above the Atlantic Ocean, has been ascertained to be 565 feet. The barrier which contains it is so low, that, were it only to rise six feet, it would inundate, on its northern and western borders, seven millions of acres, now partly occupied by towns, villages, and farms; and it is estimated that a further rise of six or eight feet would precipitate a vast flood of waters over the State of Illinois, from the south end of Michigan; the great Canadian lakes then discharging also into the Mexican Gulf.

The Table The beight of Lake Erie above the Alantic Soleminy appeal to the generous, humane, and moral British public, to lift its all-powerful voice in universal condemnation of the accursed probation system, which not only blasts the morality, the hopes, and the happiness, of all the loyal unoffending free colonists of Van Dieman's land, but converts the convicts into demons, and plants in the southern hemisphere the germ of a race, to which in moral turpitude, the annals of past history will furnish no

The Tariff.

Mr. McDuffie is reported to have spoken thus on this subject:

"Why, Mr. President, I ask what becomes of the farmer!—what becomes of the ten millions of farmers, and their sons and daughters, who labor!—What becomes of them in comparison of some three hundred thousand laborers, possibly, in the manufactories of the United States? Here is an aristocracy of laborers—three hundred thousand constituting the whole labor of the country, and making all the rest tributary to them!"

We, too, ask of Mr. McDuffie what becomes of the millions of farmers who labor, in comparison with some three hundred thousand persons in the United States who do not labor successfully at any thing but the business of politics? That is the

NUMBER 6

Destruction of Scio.
BY REV. J. S. C. ABBOTT.

Destruction of Scio.

BYREY, J. S. C. A BROTT.

Scio was one of the largest, richest and most beautiful islands of the Grecian Archipelago. It contained, at the commencement of the Greek revolution, one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants. Extensive commerce had brought to the island the treasures of the East and the West, and her opulent families, refined in manners by Europeau travel, and with minds highly cultivated, afforded the most intelligent and fascinating society of the East. Schools flourished upon the island, and richly endowed colleges were crowded with Grecian youth. The traveller, lured by the moon light of that gorgeous clime to an evening stroll through the streets of Scio, heard from the dwellings of the wealthy Greeks the tones of the piano and guitar, touched by fingers skilled in all the polite accomplishments. Many of these families were living in the enjoyment of highly cultivated minds, and polished manners, rendered doubly attractive by all the establishments of wealth.

The Grecian revolt extended to this is

wealth.

The Grecian revolt extended to this island, and Sultan Mahommed resolved upon signal vengeance. He proclaimed to all the desperadoes of the Bosphorus, that the inhabitants of Scio, male and female, with inhabitants of Scio, male and female, with all their possessions, were to be entirely surrendered to the adventurers, who would embark in the expedition for its destruction. Every ruffian of Constantinople crowded to the Turkish fleet. The ferocious and semi-savage boatmen of the Bosphorus, the scowling Christian-hating wretches, who in poverty and crime threnged the lanes and alleys of the Moslem city, rushed eagerly to the squadron.

poverty and crime threnged the lanes and alleys of the Moslem city, rushed eagerly to the squadron.

Every scoundrel and renegade upon the frontier of Europe and Asia, who could come with a knife or club, was received with a welcome. In this way a reinforcement of about ten thousand assassins, the very refuse of creation, were collected, and other thousands followed on in schooners and sloops and fishing boats, swelling the number to fifteen thousand men, to join in the sack and carnage. The fleet dropped down the Bosphorus amidst the acclamations of Constantinople, Pera, Scutari, and the reverberations of the parting rolled along the shores of Europe and of Asia.

It was a lovely afternoon in the month of April, 1822, when the fleet was seen on the bosom of the Ægean, approaching Scio. It anchored in the bay, and immediately vomited forth upon those ill-fated shores the murderous hordes collected for their destruction. Who can imagine the horrors of the night which ensued? The brutal mob, phrenzied with licentiousness.

brutal mob, phrenzied with licentiousness and rape, were let loose with unrestrained liberty to glut their vengeance. The city was fired in every direction. Indiscrimin-

ate massacre ensued.

Men, women and children were shot down without mercy. Every house was entered—every apartment was ransacked. The scimetar and pistol of the Turk were everywhere busy. The frantic cries of the perishing arose above the roar of exploding artillery and musketry, and the clamer of the onset. Mothers and daughters in despatch to the conset.

ing dwellings. And thus for six dreadful days and nights did the work of extermination continue, till the city and the island of Scio were in a heap of ruins.

Several thousand of the youth of both sexes were saved to be sold as slaves. The young men taken from the literary seclusion, and intellectual refinement of the College of Scio, were said to the decarding. sion, and intellectual refinement of the College of Scio, were sold to the degrading servitude of hopeless bondage. The young ladies taken from the parlors of their opulent parents, from the accomplishments of highly cultivated life, and who had visited in the refined circles of London and Paris, who had been brought up as delicately, says an English writer, 'as luxuriously, and almost as intellectually as those of the same classes among ourselves, become the proper classes among ourselves, became the proper-ty of the most ferocious and licentious out-casts of the human race.'

It is said that forty-one thousand were

thus carried into slavery. For weeks and months they were sold through all the marts of the Roman empire, like cattle in the shambles.

As the fleet returned to Constantinople

As the fleet returned to Constantinople from its murderous excursion, the whole city was on the alert to witness the triumphant entrance. As the leading ship rounded the point of land, which brought it into the view of the whole city, many captured Greeks were seen standing on the deck, with ropes around their necks, and suddenly they were strung up to the bow-sprit and every yard-arm, struggling in the agonies of death. And thus as ship after ship turned the point the struggling forms of dying men swung in the breeze. These are the horrid ornaments and trophies of barbarian triumphs.

In view of them, the very shores of Bosshorus seemed to be shaken by the explosion of artillery, and by the exulting shouts of the millions of inhabitants who thronged the streets of Constantinople, Pera and

These outrages, however, terminated the sway of the Turk over the Greek. They aroused through all Europe a universal cry of horror and detestation. The sympathy of the people was so intense that the g ernment of England and France could longer refuse to interfere. Their fla kish fleet was annihilated at Navarino, and

A CHICAGO PAINTER IN LONDON.—We see it stated that a Mr. Marsden Brooks, a young artist from Chicago, Ill., is attracting a good deal of attention in London, by his Thus a painter from a twelve year old city, goes to the largest metropolis in Europe, and executes orders for Asia!—N. Y. Mir.

ALWAYS SPEAK CIVIL.—"If acivil work or two will render a man happy," said a French king, "he must be a wretch indeed who will not give them to him. Such a disposition is like lighting another man's candle by one's own, which loses none of its brilliancy by what the other gains."

If all mankind possessed this feeling how inch happier would the world be than a now is.

COUNTY, TENNESSEE, Aug. 14, 1846. S
DEAR SIR:—I regret very much to inform you, to stop my paper, owing to the excitement it has nade among the slaveholders.
Ithought I was living in a republican government, until now. I was threatened with the jail-house or receiving the paper; but I disregarded their hreats, for I examined the law for myself.
Know this, that there is more than one anti-lavery man here, and if they should be silent, and to put a stop to the taking of the paper, it would indie a fire that would be hard to quench.
I have been charged to take care of my person. withdrew from the Presbyterian church because I slavery, and what they did about it. This set mark of contempt on me, even by those who

chanic. Let us see what it is he asks for himsel and what a few-a very few-deny him the right

1. He is a laborer. He knows perfectly well that his calling is not respected, as it ought to be, and that he has not the opportunity of doing for himself what he might. He sees slaveholders, and slaveholders' sons, spending their time as they wish—swaying the community as they please and all the while, directly and indirectly, putting a brand upon labor, and making the laboring man a slavish and dependent being. He lifts his voice against this oppression. He dares to say aloud, at it is a cruel wrong, and should be removed For doing this, arrogant slaveholders tell him, that the jail shall be his home. Uninformed as to the law, he examines it for himself, and, finding that liberty of speech is guaranteed to him, he replies to them mildly, but firmly, "I will have my say This is the first experience of our subscriber from

2. He goes from the workshop to his home He broods there over the thoughts which had troubled him through the day. He looks upon his wife; he knows that the proud-spirited women of the neighborhood, because she washes his clothes and does the drudgery of the house, regard and speak of her with contempt. He looks upon his children. He loves them as a father should; they are the apple of his eye. But he knows that the oys and girls of the neighborhood shun them, and the hears words of bitterness, and sees expressions of loathing from them, which sting him to the very quick. Fired by these social wrongs, and wishing to be a man, he calls upon craftsmen, situated as he is, and asks, whether God intended situated as he is, and asks, whether God intended that they should be oppressed in that cruel way. They join him in his denunciation of the cause of all this evil—slavery. He goes forth, and in his workshop, and at public places, he utters himself more boldly. Slaveholders hear of his expressions. They tell him that such kind of talk cannot be tolerated in that county; and that any me-chanic shall be starved out, and driven away, who speaks as he speaks. This is our subscriber's 3. He works on, and works harder than eve

and tries, amid a busy toil, to forget the hardshi of his lot. But how can he? He is a man, a hus band, a father. For himself, he could endure thes thinks of his children, and knows that, socially they are doomed to lead a slavish life, and to be branded as mean and is able to the church for succour—to that church at whose altar he had so often knelt in prayer from whose pulpit he had so often heard the holy word of counsel, and whose members professed to love one another, and to worship the same common God—and he unburdens his soul to themtells them of the sin of slavery—points to them, as well as he is able, its hard oppression upon poor laboring men like himself, and invokes "the brethren" to remember the example of Jesus and obey his precepts. No word of sympathy falls upon h No kindly look meets his eye. The ministe of God is silent, and the members for a while si that the Church has nothing to do with this mat ter-that the law gives to the slaveholder his right —and that God commands all to respect authority and obey the law." When this is said, the minister takes courage, and utters his rebuke against any member" who would breathediscontent in the church, or embroil the community in difficulty, by agitating so delicate a subject." The poor me-chanic goes away almost heart-broken. He feels that he can worship no longer at that altar. His heart tells him that he cannot go up there with wife and children to break bread again at the comnunion table. And he tells the brethren this Then comes bitterer denunciation than ever against him; "the brethren," as he says, "set a mark of oupled with degrading epithets and cruel suspi cion, and he found himself, and his, alone, with

4. Amid all these difficulties, he toiled on in his work-shop. His family must have bread. Late and early he was there laboring for a living, tho' branded as one who had committed a crime. mined to take it, and quietly sent on his name and money, as a subscriber. He found food in that for thought. He saw something in it which I could read to his wife and children with prof The church was closed to him, and on Sabbatl day, when prayer and the reading of Scripture were over, he took up the paper and gave it his time. Very soon, it was noised abroad, that he was a subscriber to the True American. His own class mechanics like himself, heard first of the talk ong large slaveholders, and, knowing that the were suspected of sympathising in part with this lone sufferer, they said to him, "you must stop the paper." It was not long before another and a sterner message reached him from a more lordly "Look well to your person." He under is. It was saying to him in plain language "your body shall be disgraced with a coat of tar and feathers, and your back lashed by the cowwhat was he to do? We will not ay that he should have submitted to this de He felt that he had not the power to resist thi yranny, and as the best alter free State, where he may speak as he thinks, and think as he pleases! This is our subscrib

fourth and last experience.

The reader may consider this an extreme case In one sense it is so; but in another, it is no For there is no non-slaveholding laborer who is not oppressed—bitterly, cruelly oppressed—by the institution of slavery. There may be, as there is em has placed within his reach the means educating his children? Where, in any slave Kentucky, is our education fund? And the hite laborers are tied down by iron weights in

their struggles for pecuniary independence. They have no opportunity to gain it. The slave competes with them at every turn. The slave drives them from employment. They can gain neither fair compensation for their labor, nor in their toil do they feel that spring and spirit which ever results from a well paid and prosperous industry. And as for social position, who among them possess it? Here and there a poor white laborer by force and energy of character, may dash aside all these obstacles, and become a man of influence and of wealth. But the toiling masses stand still, without a hope of rising above the condition in which they were born, and with the goading conviction, entering like iron into their very souls,—that their children must be as their fathers are. their struggles for pecuniary independence. They which they were born, and with the goading conviction, entering like iron into their very souls,—that their children must be as their fathers are. Is this a state of things which the patriot can look upon with indifference? Is this a condition of society which the christian can contemplate in significant can be considered by the contemporary of the work of the wor

than ever to show both the necessity of uprooting that tremendous engine of oppression, Slavery,—
that tremendous engine of oppression, Slavery,—
that tremendous engine of oppression, Slavery,—
the results of the state of the that ever to show both the operative, that tremendous engine of oppression, Slavery,—
which, while it grinds into the very dust the operative, and the children of the operative, blunts the
moral sense, and undermines, gradually, but certainly, the growth and prosperity of the slaveholder, and the children of the slaveholder.

Letter to Dr. Young.

Ass. Rand.

terests lead them to it. We do not believe this.

It is a libel upon man, and upon the pure spirit of religion. The citizen wishing to have emancipation, and afraid to avow freely his sentiments, may take this ground. But if he be a good man—if he be generous and just—if he feels at all his responsibility to his God, or to his brother—he cannot—

Sneezing.

Slavery plants the foot of man upon the neck of his fellow. In that one act, liberty is struck a blow under which it will reel if the wrong be not remedied. It is impossible for a love of freedom to exist in a State where one class wrests it from another.* Is there such a thing—can there be such a thing—as a true hatred of tyranny on the part of those who daily and habitually exercise it? Is there—can there be—a true love of liberty with that people who was the content when the takes his pinch. We don't think Kentuckians are so ready to wave "the flags of their noses" at the bidding of this Carolina perpetualist! there—can there be—a true love of liberty with that people who, while they say, the chain shall not be put upon our hands, yet rivet it tightly upon the hands of their fellows? Wrong thus openly done, and selfishly practised, cannot but lead to greater wrong. It makes usurpation the familiar vertices of the day and have a right to the contemptible and loathing, it is that truckling writing the fees States which has bowed down; in the feet of the fees states which has bowed down; in the feet of practice of the day, and human rights the play-thing of the passions and the interests of the hour. It ranges the people of the State into classes, and among them with despotic power. "Tis not the slave alone that feels the wrong. "It's not over them alone that it exerts her harshest sway. Slavelone the rights of man, and makes the or the love of home. They stand mute before the

part and parcel of a true liberty—of that liberty can help despising this subservience? Even the which makes justice and right—the full and equal Southrons scorn the poor "white slaves" who which makes justice and right—the full and equal relative to the poor winnes saves who restored that the man who habitually has his own way—who is absolute master of others—whose passions and will may direct all that he does—tell us that such a man is the best supporter of order! The absurdity is too palpable to need argument. Everything around us and in us sontradict it. Does slavery rely upon the law, when the law does not rive it the immediate redress it the usurpers, if they had so willed it. The manthe law does not give it the immediate redress it imperiously demands? Does the slaveholder himself look to the arm of the law for the assertion of imperiously demands? The manufacturer who, in his meanness, sustained Southern perpetualists, to get a larger market, the mer-

Me need not be told that our people are so ignorant, or so irreligious, as not to see and feel these things. Man was made in God's image. He is his likeness on earth. He is to live here, and to live for ever hereafter. And that his life, both here and hereafter, may be in harmony with his being, he is endowed with capacities which make growth and progress the law of his nature, and his unallenable right. Who shall stunt these canacities? Who stand up and say, that man the core. That county has vented its hate by mobs, and every kind of lawless violence. Mr. and nis unaisenable right. Who shall stunt these capacities? Who stand up and say, that man thus constituted shall be made and held as a brute! Who crush the image of God, and make it fit only from the city of Cincinnati; Dr. Bailey, of the for the herds of the field? Men may prate about interest till their voices are hoarse, but we will not type being destroyed, and their offices gutted. believe the religious spirit of Kentucky, in its most | Yet, even in this stronghold of anti-abolit uninformed condition, dreams of holding the doctrine, that it is right to chain down human beings the Democracy of Hamilton county has sustained Mr. Wilmot's proviso; and by acclamation passed their physical nature. This is nothing. If their minds are blunted—if action, free action—so necessary to all progress of the head, or heart, or soul, is denied them,—if their natures are brutalized-a wrong is done to man, and to God, which ture at be measured by any earthly power. The Nor does she mean to be mealy mouthed as to ree, in its harmonious and universal voice, what she said or did. They spoke for themselves forbids us thus to tread into the dust the likeness but they spoke also to the nation. They n of God. The indwelling spirit within us rebels quested the Democratic papers of the State, and against 80 monstrous an outrage. The word of the Washington Union, to publish this resolution,

And we desire that these truths should be openly and freely avowed by the able and honest spirit- hope they will maintain their position like free We rejoice, especially, men therefore, that Dr. Young is addressed on this subject. No man is more respected in our State than he.

We alluded above to the Cleveland Plain Dealer. We cannot do better than quote from it No man cando more for the cause of freedom. The the paragraph below. It shows, not only that idea prevails, that it is the politician and the legisidea prevails, that it is the politician and the legis-lator who are to settle what shall, or shall not, be done, on the question of emancipation. They but termined to resist Southern aggression. Read another's will. It is the out-door influence and judge: record another's will. It is the out-door influence—it is the religious spirit and sound judgement of the people that makes them do or undo. Who have been the great reformers of the world! Not the legislators or rulers of the nations! From Luther's day to the present hour, they have been forced to yield to the public will. Let our good men speak. Most earnestly do we hope that the voice of Dr. Young will be heard calmly appealing to the public conscience, and wisely, as well as disinterestedly, laboring to direct it aright, on the great themesof spiritual progress and human freedom.

"We had the pleasure of seeing the Hon. Sen dors, the Hon. John Wentworth, Representative from the Chicago district, as they passed up the lakes, on Saturday, returning from the late see sion. They do not hesitate to say that Western ign policy of the South; and that concert of action and a member of Congress from the West, who great themesof spiritual progress and human freedom.

Judge Underwood steadily opposed all gag-laws.
They understood the perpetualists of the South, They understood the perpetualists of the South, and opposed them. We shall have occasion hereafter to refer, more particularly, to Judge Underwood's course, and especially to point out his noble endeavors to expose the great injury of slavery upon our youth.

lence? Can the toiling masses of white laborers bear this grinding oppression without making an effort to heave it off?

But we must pause. The subject is too great to be hurriedly glanced at. We must dwell more in detail upon the points above suggested. It is position, and that the shoring man should know his position, and that the slaveholder should begin to do him justice. We mean to do our duty, firmly, but kindly, toward both,—to labor more zealously than ever to show both the necessity of uprooting

Letter to Dr. Young.

We ask attention to the letter from Asa Rand, of Peterboro', New York, to Dr. Young of Danville, in this State, on our first page.

to practice? They have stood in opposue extremes, and in each have spoken to the South, and acted for the South, as if they possessed a royalty which could do no wrong. Indeed, their arange has grown with their ultraism; their inof Peterboro, New York, to Dr. Young of Danville, in this State, on our first page.

Nothing is more desirable than a free and frank
communication between pure minded and able
men concerning slavery and emancipation. We
desire in every way to encourage it. We want to
hear what they have to say—what they would do
the land, almost with undivided sway. But the
hear what they have to say—what they would do
the same of the sound, as n mey possessed, alter are
togance has grown with their extravagance; and yet,
free States and slave, have allowed them to rule
the land, almost with undivided sway. But the
hear what they have to say—what they would do
the same of the sound, as n mey possessed, alter are
togance has grown with their extravagance; and yet,
free States and slave, have allowed them to rule
the land, almost with undivided sway. But the
hear what they have to say—what they would do
to same of the sound, as n mey possessed. —on these great subjects.

There are those who say, that nothing can be done in the way of emancipation, except men's interests lead them to it. We do not believe this.

many, as well as the few, bend abjectly to its authority.

arrogant denunciation of blustering perpetualists of the South, and when they condescend to notice them, feel flattered by their lordly attention. Who

seri look to the arm of the law for the assertion of the relative professor for right and all respect for law, because it saps the foundation of justice, of a love of liberty, and of order.

Nor does she mean to be mealy mouthed as to of God. The mawening spiritual against so monstrous an outrage. The word of the Washington Union, to publish this resolution, the Washington Union, to publish this resolution.

To Correspondents.

We had intended publishing the article of ou A line was omitted in our article on Kentucky, in our last number, where speaking of the representatives of Kentucky in Congress, who voted against the right of petition. Judge Witte and lay our hands upon it soon.

Contradiction

very general. Both speaker and people seemed

preacher who would have ventured, practically, selfish wish

as well as wait. The God of justice speaks to us now, and light and liberality are being shed through his truth. The measure of the tears of the tea through his truth. The measure of the test the suffering is Ault; our duty clear. Let us avert the exterminating thunder of high heaven by doing it, and by doing it at once.

In or out of congress, and southers per instead of being arrogant and insolent, as they now are, would be the meekest and quietest legislators in the land!

to this topic well remarked :

to this topic well remarked:

"Sir, if God were, to-night, to judge this people for the sin of slavery, New Hampshire would drink more deeply of the bitter cup of retribution than South Carolina herself. Last year, New Hampshire would drink more deeply of the bitter cup of retribution than South Carolina herself. Last year, New Hampshire was a greater bar to liberty, stood more in the way of freedom, than South Carolina. And why! I will tell you why. When the subject of slavery is introduced on the floor of Congress, a member from South Carolina rises and addresses the House. He goes, of course, in favor of slavery—he speaks for it and votes for it—upholds it in all its relations—and supports, in order to sustain it, the gag-rule, the Mexican war, and every thing else which tends in its favor. But of what avail is all this! He exercises no influence, not a particle—except so far as his own individual vote goes—because he is pleading his own case.

But the past is past. Let the present and the future be our care. And, standing upon the vaunted dectrine, that the State is supreme within the common support it—he cannot do otherwise. But the commonwealth resolve, in her might, that no particle—except so far as his own individual vote goes—because he is pleading his own case. Slavery is his peculiar institution. He was born uncomposed to the must support it—he cannot do otherwise. But next rises a member from New Hampshire. Every eye is fixed upon him—every ear is opened wide to hear what he may utter. Here—this is the feeling—here comes one from the 'Gibraltar of democracy' the mountain home of liberty, whose winds breath of liberty as they soar above her towering hills. What has he to say' The panting breasts of the oppressed throb high with hope that now, at least, some truth will be told that shall strike conviction to the mind even of the oppressor, some considerations urged that shall lighten the galling yoke of bondage. He speaks—and what is it! Cold, heartless, worth-less commonplace. He is in favor of what! Why, of liberty in the abstract—until the assertion of liberal doctrine touches the democratic party, when lot he turns round, and votes side by side with the member from South Carolina, just exactly, and just as far, as the slaveholder wishes him to vote. Do you not see that this man exerts more influence in favor of slavery than the other? Is it not plain that his voice is ten thousand times more optent than any voice from the South, to perpetuate the accursed institution and rivet still more tightly the fetters on the thrall-bound slave? Let any gentleman deny it, if he can. Would to God it could be denied!"

That citizen of the free States who votes with South Carolina does more, far more, to uphold slavery than any citizen of the South can do. We care not what pleas may be put in, or what excuse is offered, the fact is so; and every

Iters with it. Legally, it is so. We presume all parties will assent, readly, to this proposition. But how happens it, with this principle admitted on all sides, that new slave States have been added to this Union! Whence came the annexation of Terror. The Synth in itself held were all the state of the state in the state; 228,881, in New England; and 83,661, in other states. The native nomination is the effect of immigration, and the libration of the extent of immigration and the libration of the extent of the mean appeals to avarice, and the basest selfishness, bought, or drove, them into its support. No thrall had been worn now by man upon the Prairies of Texas, if the South had not thus acted. No scenes of blood and robbery would now disturb the repose of the valley of the Rio Grande, ested from the North its rights, by treachery

The South says, again, when she has a favorit scheme to carry, or when the free States speak as become them,—"If you do not let us have our way, we will dissolve the Union." Bah! The ture has so linked us together, that we could not tate at about two mill separate if we would; and that man, in the slave
States, who vaunts himself as a disunionist, whenever slavery is mentioned, is a fool or madman.

But even if the Sauth and have But even if the South could break up our gov Union is her safe-guard. In it she finds protec tion to her property, and security for her life, and she would no more dare make an earnest effor against it, than she would think of arming he For this reason and for no other; she be likeves the free States to be timid, time-serving, and avaricious, and she goes into their legislative halls, 00 each—a very small sum, affording but a slender

o realize the truth as spoken, and to be ready to way, in times past, the perpetualists of the South support it. Yet it was only the theory of which they thought. A majority of those who listened to the lecture would have scouted the press or the their lacquys to do, and carry out their low and

to carry out their theory.

Thomas Jefferson, writing from Paris, 1788, uses the following language:

"The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions; the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submissions on the other. What an incomprehensible machine is man!

What we have no patience, when speaking on this subject, because we know that there is not a nullifier, or leader of the perpetualists, in the whole South, who has ever had one single fear, or doubt, about the North interfering, as they term it, with the slave States. It is their perfect consciousness that the North never would violate to specify the same of the property is the property in the whole subject to search the same of the perpetualists, in the whole south, who has ever had one single fear, or doubt, about the North interfering, as they term it, with the slave States. It is their perfect consciousness that the North never would violate to specify the property is the property in the whole subject to subject the cause of the perpetualists, in the whole subject to specify the property is the property in the whole subject to specify the property is the property in the whole subject to subject the property is the property in the whole subject to subject the whole subject to specify the property is the property in the whole subject to subject the property is the property in the whole subject to subject the property is the property in the whole subject to subject the property is the property in the property is the property in t What an incomprehensible machine is man! became the slave States. It is their sense of security which can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonat, and death itself, in vindication of his own ty, and the next moment be deaf to all those were supported him through his and inflict on his fellow man a bondage, one of which is fraught with more misery than of that which he rose in rebellion to optage, but true. We make the constitution of the pocket-nerve. Does the hard speculator in Wall street agitate in the slave States. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which will be a made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It is their sense of security which has made them so reckless. It hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose."

Strange, but true. We practice daily in the South, more oppression than our fathers experienced in their whole colonial life. And we do it, too, while avowing sentiments of equality, and holding to the fundamental principles of universal liberty. Most remarkable contradiction.

Mr. Jefferson continues: made, would double the peril of his life, and destroy the value of his negroes; or proclaim aloud, that anti-slavery excitement in the free States, and the full,—when their tears shall have involved heaven itself in darkness,—doubless a God of ustice will awaken to their distress, and by diffusing a light and liberality among their oppresors, or at length, by his exterminating thunder, nanifest his attention to things of this world, and they are not left to the guidance of blind failty."

The form of the value of his negroes; or proclaim aloud, that anti-slavery excitement in the free States, hall be full,—when their tears shall have involved heaven itself in darkness,—doubless a God of ustice will awaken to their distress, and by diffusing a light and liberality among their oppresors, or at length, by his exterminating thunder, nanifest his attention to things of this world, and hat they are not left to the guidance of blind failty." nat they are not left to the guidance of blind fa-lity."

We must wait. Very true. But we must labor a well as wait. The God of justice speaks to us

All this clap-trap about State interference The True Responsibility.

There are some men who endeavor to shuffle their haughty defiance against anti-slavery excite-There are some men who characters their naughty demands against the second again and who, when ther have done time, tuniar may have accomplished a great work. Kentucky has her share of this class. But they abound in the free States, and to them, and to them alone, may influence in their legislative halls and among their influence in their legislative halls and among their legislative hall and among t

free States, and to them, and to them alone, may we attribute the strengthening and extension of the slave-power.

Call up a merchart, or manufacturer, or politician, or churchman, even, of this class, in any of the free States, and talk with him about freedom, and he seems right enough in all his general views. Ask him if he does not believe slavery to be a curse, and he replies at once affirmatively. Bid him give an opinion as to its injury, North and South, and he will descant eloquently against it. But then, call upon him to act—tell him, that the time has come when he must do something himself, and assume openly the responsibility of doing it, and he skrinks from the task, under some mean excuse or cowardly pretext.

Like Place (New Henrachier in his smooth) doing it, and ne samina law mean excuse or cowardly pretext.

John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, in his speech delivered in the Legislature of that State, referring but its instant removal! Who, then, is responsible to the same property of the for the extension of slavery? In the far future,

defence of UNIVERSAL LIBERTY. Thus may the past be redeemed. Thus and thus only may the present and the future be made safe and glorious.

The Empire State. The Empire State.

An article in the August number of Fisher's
National Magazine, furnishes some interesting
particulars in relation to the Empire State, its population, wealth and resources. The New York Tel-

man out of the slave States who votes, or acts in any way, to uphold or extend the slave-power, is not only a base apostace to freedom, but a base volunteer, to rivet and fasten down on an immoveable basis, the accursed institution itself.

Let the people of the free States understand the subsection of the subsection themselves and the South.

The South says slavery is a State institution, and no one beyond its borders has a right to interfere with it. Legally, it is so. We presume all parties will assent, readly, to this recognition.

this Union? Whence came the annexation of Texas? The South, in itself, had not power to carry this measure. It was because slavery interfered directly with the free States of this Union, and by the power of patronage, and the power of party, by mean appeals to avarice, and the basest selfishness,

These are thus enumerated:
Colleges
Academies
Female Seminaries
Incorporated Institutions of learning
Normal Schools
Private and Select
Common Shools
the said hard and drawn to be a supplied to the
12,
The buildings belonging to these cost upwards

Union stands upon no such sandy foundation.
There is no power in the South to sever it. Naare estimated at half a million; and their real estimated at half a million; and their real estimated at half a million; ions! Verily " the sch

acter and variety as follows:	
Agriculturalists	253,
Mechanics	125,
Manufacturers	13,
Merchants	20,
Inn and Tavern keepers	5,
Grocers	5,8
Wholesale Dealers	2,
Retailers	12,
The learned professions are thus divided:	4 000
Clergymen	4,399
Attornies	4.610
Physicians and Surgeons	4,010
Total	12,558

and counting-rooms, and manufacturing establishments, from Maine to Illinois, using this threat to persuade and to intimidate. This is her game; and she has played it most successfully. In this

5,520; the number of acres being near mated at as much more. The value of the live stock

is about \$70,000,000.

The aggregate value of the agricultural products of this state, is about \$108,274,730; of manufactures, about seventy millions, exclusive of goods made in families, which are nearly twenty-five millions more. The total value of the annual products of our industry is \$193,805,891,

Conferring of Degrees .- by Rev. D Crowe. The old firm of Shreve & Gallagher is too well known to need description. It would be sufficient to say they sustained their high reputation. Mr. conveys address was on the subject of Revolutions,—their connexions and causes, and the gradual and steady progress of the principles of liberty.

The nerve and vigor of the style, and the gradual steady progress of the principles of liberty. ness of the sentiments, were worthy of all praise.
The account of the great English Revolution, (fa-The account of the great English Revolution, (fa-cetously termed Rebellion by tory writers,) and of its great leader and master spirit, Oliver Crom-hunted him through the streets, for this declared its great leader and master spirit, Oliver Crom-well, were particularly striking and excellent. Mr. Gallagher's poem was worthy of himself and the occasion. When we heard him pouring the occasion. When we heard him pouring forth the purest and most ennobling sentiments on the progress and prospects of society, to that large and breathless audience, in strains of perfect music, we could not but echo in our heart of hundreds at mid-day, and the murderer was acquitted. Shelby nurdered Horine, in the presence of hundreds at mid-day, and the murderer was acquitted. the exclamation of one of the greatest of the

dear to all hearts:

Be thou like the first Apostles!

Be thou like heroic Paul!

If a free thought seek expression,

Speak it boldly, speak it all.

by daily practice! We doubt not many an in genious youth will date from that night the commencement of nobler views and aspirations. Mr. Hill's address was a most sensible and ca-cellent one,—full of judicious advice, elegantly

tion was a masterly effort; clear in reasoning; cloquent in diction; carnest in thought. It is a goodly signwhen our young men embrace enlarged views, and are clevated by high hopes of humanity. Mr. Rown, should be a support to the strength of the Synchology of the support of the Synchology of the S

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred and Bainbridge were expected at Rio, and would upon Rev. Sylvester Scovill, of New Albany, Ia.
The degrees of M. A. upon James C. Burt, M. D.;
B. A. upon Dr. John S. Burt; and A. M. were rred in course upon a number of gentlemen, cipated difficulties with Buenos Avres

seldom convened on such an occasion. The deepest interest was manifested throughout, and they separated apparently delighted with what they had heard and seen. The prospects of Hanover College are steadily improving. No professors could labor harder for their pupils, or in a wiser manner, than do the professors of this institution; and no place offers, in beauty of scenere and healthiness of least, and the state of th and healthiness of location, and opprtunities for study, more inducements to the Western stu-

Miami University.

Miami University, and are glad to find that it is re-established on apparently prosperous, and, we hope, permanent foundations. Within a few years it has passed through several mutations of government and character; but the experience of government and character; but the experience of the late of the late of June. Don Mariana Egaira, and memory foundation, and the mariant Search and Prive Coursellor, died suddenties the search and prive Coursellor, and the search and prive Coursellor and prive Coursellor, and the search and prive Coursellor and the search and prive Coursellor and prive Cour may be counted as a solid capital for the future. The present faculty is composed as follows: Rev. E. D. Mac Master, D. D., President, and Pro-

fessor of Moral Philosophy.

Rev. John M'Arthur, A. M., Professor of the 22nd inst., from Council Bluff.

ophy and Chemistr

Sophomore Class	17
Freshman Class	19
Partial Course	22
Preparatory Department	43
Total 1	10

The value of our improved farms and gardens is ed graduate of Browne University, takes the chai 235,145,520; the number of acres being nearly of Mathematics.

We observed, some weeks ago, in that influential and well-conducted paper, "the Presbyteri-

Hanover College.

The following were the exercises at the late annual commencement of Hanover College:
On Monday evening, August 17th, the Annual Oration before the Philalethean Society by Tho.
H. Shreve, of Louisville, and a Poem before the Such is the impression the sentence left upon such that the charge is the result of northern fanaticism.

Such is the impression the sentence left upon the properties of the properties of the sentence left upon the properties of the recollect,) takes occasion to utter a sneer at the

Oration before the Philalethean society.

H. Shreve, of Louisville, and a Poem before the same society, by Wm. D. Gallagher, of Cincinnati. On Tuesday evening, the Annual Oration before the Union Literary Society, by Rev. Wm. W. Hill, of Louisville, and the Annual Oration before the Alumni Society, by Alexander M. Brown, of Paris, Ky.

On Commencement day, August 19th, the following addresses were delivered for the degree of B. A.:

A last from the Future.—S. C. Logan, Ia.

A last from the Future or Logan, Ia.

A last from the Future are constant of the provides referred to by Juvenal, and all others thereunto pertaining. Cantabit vaccuus coram latrone viator.

No fact is better established and more universally known than this, that slavery is the parent

A leaf from the Future.—S. C. Logan, Ia.

The Scourge of Nations.—John A. Frazer, Ky.

The Wrecks of Chivalry,—Valedictory.—Wm.

The Wrecks of Chivalry,—Valedictory.—Wm.

The Wrecks of Chivalry,—Valedictory.—Wm.

The Wrecks of Chivalry,—Valedictory.—Wm. H. G. Butler, Ia.

The Society diplomas conferred with an address by J. N. Saunders, A. B., Ky.

The following addresses were delivered for the degree of M. A., by former graduates of the college:

Education.—John F. Read, Ia.

Adaptation of External Nature to Moral and Intellectual Culture: an Essay.—Geo. A. Irwin, Indiana.

By the second of the second of the second of the college in the civilized world. There a man is made an offender for a word, and cold-blooded, premeditated fashionable murder, under the name of duelling, is the proudest boast of many of its chivalric inhabitants. Take a single number of the Louisville Week-light of the civilized world. There are man is made an offender for a word, and cold-blooded, premeditated fashionable murder, under the name of duelling, is the proudest boast of many of its chivalric inhabitants. Take a single number of the Louisville Week-light of the civil section of the college of the college of the civil section of Indiana.

Philosophy of History.— Wm. W. Simonson, Ia.

Necessity of Moral Culture in the Study of
Natural Science.—Francis P. Monfort, Ohio.

The Free Church of Scotland.—Z. B. Sturges,
Indiana.

derly State, by the side of some others, can furnish more than all New England, with many times the population; and who ever hears of a murderer being punished in Kentucky, unless he is some one of the most inoffensive men in the world— a quiet man of letters, for a harmless amusing squib—was shot down in presence of a score of witnesses by the cousin of the man ridiculed, who purpose. And this blood-stained man was acquit-ted! Mr. Daniel shot Clifton R. Thompson dead in open court, for reading a legal paper, and was of hundreds, at mid-day; not the smallest doubt the exclamation of one of the greatest of the tribe—

Blessings on them, and eternal praise,
The Poets!
and envy the speaker's privilege, whilst admiring the manner in which he improved it. The spirit of the poem may also be comprised in these two stanzas of his own, which have already become right, they obtained a ready acquittal.

We commenced this article intending to intro-

duce some overwhelming statistics on this impor-tant point, but cannot just now lay our hands up-on them. We shall try and find them for a future number.

Synod of the German Reformed Church In Ohto.

This body, composed of ministers and lay-delegates commenced holding its annual meeting in Columbus, on the 21st inst. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. S. P. Leiter, of Mansfield, from 2d Cor. 5, 20. Rev. W. Conrad was elected President Rev. W. Hilliad Consensation. eclient one,—full of judicious advice, cieganily expressed, and well delivered?

Alexander M. Brown, Esq., of Paris, in this State, addressed the society of Alumni, upon the spirit and progress of reform. He reviewed the history of the struggles for civil and religious liberty in England and the United States. His oration in England and the United States. His oration of the Synod, but a spirit of unity and harmonic in the Synod, but a spirit of unity and harmonic in the Synod, but a spirit of unity and harmonic in the Synod, but a spirit of unity and harmonic in the Synod, but a spirit of unity and harmonic in the Synod, but a spirit of unity and harmonic in the Synod, but a spirit of unity and harmonic in the Synod, but a spirit of unity and harmonic in the Synod, but a spirit of unity and harmonic in the Synod, but a spirit of unity and harmonic in the Synod, but a spirit of unity and harmonic in the Synod, but a spirit of unity and harmonic in the Synod spirit of the Synod spirit of unity and harmonic in the Synod spirit of the

views, and are clevated by high hopes of humanity. Mr. Brown showed that every reform first met with contempt, then persecution, then favor.

Mr. Wm. H. G. Butler delivered the address and valedictory. His remarks were characterized by sound sense, excellent taste, and just feeling. There was no straining,—no over-doing. He was plain in his speech, but earnest and strong. notified American shipmasters that the Plymouth

monthly between that port and Callao-leaving the the 6th of the following month. The U.S. frigate alogue of atlin on the 11th of June, and sailed again on the

eminent Senator and Privy Counsell

From Council Bluff and Fort Leaven-worth.

The Steamer Balloon arrived at St. Louis on the

Greek Language and Literature,

James C. Moffat, A. M., Professor of Roman Language and Literature, and of Æsthetics.

Another large body of Mormans, estimated at from four to six thousand in number, had arrived at Council Bluff, and were encamped there and in that Thomas J. Matthews, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

O. N. Stoddard, A. M., Professor of Natural Phiwinter at the Bluffs and in the Indian purchase, on the opposite side of the river, where they have op, Jr., A. M., Principal of the Prepar- extensive tracts under cultivation. They say that ishop, Jr., A. M., Principal of the Prepar-Department.

The proper street and the provisions to last them for fif-teen months, but will have to provide clothing and and so far as we have knowledge of them, they other articles necessary to their comfort during their journey, before they leave the settlements. burney, before they leave the settlements.

The Balloon was at Fort Leavenworth on the

The following is the enumeration of the schol- 18th. Col. Price, with his regiment, and Lieut. Willock and his extra battalion, had left the Fort the day before, leaving two companies which were to set out on the evening of the 18th.

Later from Santa Fe.

Several gentlemen have arrived at Saint Louis from Santa Fe and Chihuahua. They left Santa Fe on the 16th of July, and Chihuahua on the 3d. They report Gen. Kearney, with his command, at This institution will commence its next session, Fort Bent, on the 1st of August. He was to have with a full and able faculty under the Presidency of the Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D. The two chairs did enter that town on the 22d of this month. lately made vacant in this institution, have been There were some reports at Chihuahua and Santa filled by men of much experience and reputation. Fe of the march of inconsiderable forces of military Prof. Elliot, of Augusta College, takes the profestowards different points, but no serious opposition sorship of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; and is expected to Gen. Wool's command at Chihuahus H. Day, Esq., for three years at the head of the High school, at Providence, R. I., and a distinguish-Santa Fe. Plenty of grass and water was found on

the route from Santa Fe to Independence; but it was adult hat the samy must depend alogether for subsistence on supplies from the United States. It was and that the governor of Santa Fe had offered that the governor of Santa Fe had offered the the Gamanche and Apchela Indiana a roward of five dultars perhad for all these and the same of the Gamanche such appeals of the Gamanche sand Apchela Indiana a roward of five dultars perhad for all the same and the same Mexico. The miss was almost deserted.

Indiana.

The State of Indiana contains an area of 35, which is the same of Santa State of Ohio. But it is admitted by all whom I have ever heard speak of the relation of the same of Santa State of Ohio. But it is admitted by all whom I have ever heard speak of the relation of Santa State of Ohio. But it is admitted by all whom I have ever heard speak of the relation of Santa State of Ohio. But it is admitted by all whom I have ever heard speak of the relation of Santa State of Ohio. But it is admitted by all whom I have ever heard speak of the relation of Santa State of Ohio. But it is admitted by a speak of the relation of Santa State of Ohio. But it is admitted by a speak of the relation of Santa State of Ohio. But it is admitted to the same of Santa State of Ohio. But it is admitted to the same of Santa State of Ohio. But it is admitted to the Santa State of Ohio. But it is admitted to the Santa State of Ohio. But it is admitted to the same of Santa State State of Ohio. But it is admitted to the Santa State State

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Water for Boston.

Water for Boston.

The dignitaries of Boston and its vicinity had

"a good time" on Thursday, at the ceremony of
breaking ground for the commencement of Long
Pond aqueduct, by which the three-hilled city is
hereafter to be supplied with an imitation of the
pure Croton. The account of the solemnities and
festivities occupies columns of the Boston journals,
but we content ourselves with the following extract from the Post:

At ten o'clock a special train, containing the
are declared to be without warrant. The Court

pure Croton. The account of the solemnities and feativities occupies columns of the Boston journals, but we content ourselves with the following extract from the Post:

At ten o'clock a special train, containing the city authorities and one hundred and fifty invited guest, started from the Worcester railroad depot, and proceeded to the celebrated pond, via Natck, Farmingham and Wayland, affording to the company many very beautiful views of the fine sheef of water from different favorable points. Having arrived within three-quarters of a mile of the spot in Wayland selected for the opening operation, the train was halted, a procession formed, and about fifty feet from the water. T. B. Curtis, Esg., one of the commissioners, directed the efficient force of city police in attendance to lear an area for the performance of the ceremony, and then conducted the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Mayor, to a stump of a once ponderous tree, as a rostrum, and the excitement among the was asso of spectators became intense.

Behind his honor stood the spade bearer, Henry W. Dutton, Jr., son of our neighbor of the Transcript, who had carried the implement, supported by marshals, after the Mayor in the procession. The spade itself is really a beautiful thing, and worthy of description. It is made of polished steel, the handle elegrantly turned, and bearing two the rights or properly of any one.

At 10 minutes before 12 Alderman Parker presented the spade to the Mayor, stating the purpose for which it was to be used, and expressing a hope that in carrying forward the work, which the was about to commence, he would be as successful in overcoming difficulties which may arise, as those who have had the initiation of the entry rise had been in overcoming the obstacles which they had encountered, without doing any injury to the rights or properly of any one.

Nathan Hale, Esq., chairman of the commissioners, rose in behalf of the board, and akade his honor or sco-operation in striking the first blow in the surface of the commence of the wes

From which it would appear that unless the mines be exhaustible, there will be no lack of supply, the working power being so elastic and commanding. We believe it has been ascertained that there is not any risk of the iron stone failing in England; and as Scotland has unexplored fields of immense extent, the "golden age of iron" may be looked upon as yet not far advanced in its cycle of development.

A Grand Work.

In a month the Macon and Western Railroad will be in operation its entire length to Atalanta. "There will then be (says the Savannah Republican,) a connected line of communication from Savannah, a distance of three hundred and seventy-two miles, stretching diagonally across the State to the Oustanaula river, within forty miles of the State."

Mexico.

A Correspondent of the New Orleans Times writes as follows:

"Wexter A Cruz, August 1st, 1846.
Yesterday, at 1 o'clock P. M., this city pronounced in favor of Santa Anna and Federation, and by this conveyance two commissioners were dispatched to his Excellency, to invite him once more to come and rule the destines of Mexico. The most general belief is, that he will settle the pending difficulties between the United States and this country.

In Mexico the ministry had resigned in consequence of Gen. Bravo having been sworn as President ad interim. Our letters from the capital, dated the 30th ultimo, say that the neum ministers will, without exception, be disposed to make peace twith the Americans.

Nothing new from Commodore Conner's Squadron, nor from the other coast, in relation to the Californias."

Water for Boston.

The dignitaries of Boston and its vicinity had

hared our labors.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. CONNER,
Commanding Home Squadron.
Hon. George Banchoff,
Secretary of the Navy.

sideration and decision. The officers belonging to the military service are known to be devoted to the public interest. Their zeal, gallantry and skill have long been established. The country duly appreciates their value, but unremitted care should be taken to abstain from any act which may tend to impair their high character. And what so likely to derogate from this as the assumption of important executive or ministerial authority by a military commander, or the disergard of his orders?

The exercise of authority not possessed or delegated—the non-observance of instructions, or the expenditure of the public treasure, not warranted by law nor justified by imperious necessity, cannot be disregarded. A just responsibility of all in authority makes it a public duty of imperative obligation to observe and strictly enforce the law and the rules of the service.

By order of the President:

W. L. MARCY,

W. L. MARCY,

Secretary of War.

The Court of Inquiry, of which Brevet Brigadier

Seneral H. Brady is president, is hereby dissolved,

R. JONES,

Adjutant General.

Transylvania University.

Transylvania University.

The fourth annual Commencement in the Collegiate Department of Transylvania, under its recent organization, took place on Wednesday last. A very numerous audience of both sexes in attendance, gave abundant evidence of the deep interest which pervades the public mind in reference to this venerable seat of learning and science, and which under the fostering care of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been reasociated from its almost lifeless condition, and placed again among the most flourishing colleges in the land.

Addresses were delivered by a number of young gentlemen, who have completed their course of collegiate instruction, which reflected the highest credit upon themselves and the institution. A friend has furnished us with a notice of the exercises on this very interesting occasion, which reflected the highest credit upon thering further into detail upon the subject.

The following young gentlemen (sixteen in number) were admitted to the first degree in the Arts, viz: J. H. Taylor, J. F. Hsmilton, Wm. T. Buckner, S. D. Bruce, D. S. Coleman, John Chrisman, H. W. Frazer, J. D. H. Corwine, R. C. Richardson, Wm. Warfield, and R. W. Woolley, of Kentucky; W. B. Brown, C. G. McGehee, and M. McGehee, of Mississippi, and James Erwin and Henry C. Erwin, of Louisians.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on the Rev. William M. Willett, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Biblical Institute, Newbury, Vermont; the Rey, Charles K. Marshall, of Mississippi, J. M. Towler, Lagrange College, Alabama, and M. P. Harmon, Franklin Institute, Kentucky;

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on President Landon Randolph, Macon College, Virginia; Dr. D. Mercelith Reese, New York; Hon. Judge Sharkey, Mississippi, and Chancellor Nicholas and Hon. Henry Prite, of Louisille, Ky. The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. J. C. Styles, of the Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va.

The next session of the institution commences on the first Monday in October next.—Lexington Observer.

Life in the South.

Life in the South.

The Grand Jury in New Orlars relates the value of the parish jail:

"In this jail there is a negro, Charles, known to some members of this body as a man of good character, who formerly belonged to the estate of Pomo, now deceased, who was arcested and put into prison by mistake for another man. No kindrage of crime or misconduct against him,—his conduct represented by the warden as good,—has been confined for four years, no one appearing to release him. We most respectfully recommend, that, if in the power of this court, the be ordered at to be sold for his jail fees, rather than, as he is is supported now, at the expense of the State, and in idleness."

upported now, at the expense of the characteristic upported now, at the expense of the characteristic upported and, to be followed up by an equally infamous recommendation. The man is said to be of a good character, committed to prison by mistake, has behaved well, who would suppose such a transaction would take place in a christian civilized land, to be followed up by an equally infamous recommendation. The man is said to be of a good character, committed to prison by mistake, has behaved well, been punished four years for three good traits, and now is to be sold for his jail fees. Perhaps it will be said, the change will be for the better; but it is a queer way to reward a man for behaving himself,—one would suppose such a man might be able to take care of himself.

To show, however, that the negro alone does not suffer, here is another case, growing out of the aristocratic spirit of slavery, which may lead Northern men to see what they are to expect from their Southern rulers.

"They visited next the guard house of the second municipality, which they found in a dilapidated condition, though undergoing repairs. In this there are three men, respectable in appearance, who volunteered, and were members of the Georgia Regiment, on their way to the Rio Grande, to aid in the defence and awayout of the grander of the grander of the defence and awayout of the grander of the grande

this there are three men, respectable in appearance, who volunteered, and were members of the Georgia Regiment, on their way to the Rio Grande, to aid in the defence and support of the stars and stripes of our country. No charge against them, asve being by accident left by the mail boat, on which their comrades came, at Mobile. They were sent here by the proper authorities of government, and are confined in the cells of this prison with common felons. The quartermaster, in whose charge they are, was advised of the fact of their confinement, in which they have been for nearly three weeks, and replied to the officer of the prison sent to call his attention to them, that he had forgotten them."

These are the men who reproach the North with want of patriotism in fighting to extend slavery. If the poor soldier happens to be so unfortunate as to be left behind, he is put into prison, and forgotten.—Boston Whig.

Kentucky Election. WHIGS-64.

Barren.-W. E. Munford, Asa Young. Bourbon-C. Taibutt, R. H. Hanson. P. Devereaux.
ombs, R. Spurr.
M. Phillips, W. S. Botts.
m. D. Reed.
orgel J. Shalter.

R. S. Boyd.

City—Gwyn Page.

David Martin and David Irvine.

lenry Waller and James B. Hord.

illiam Alexander.

n and Ballard—J. W. Crocket.

core. Levice. J. Hoye.
D. McHenry and W. A. Jon illiam Soery. Trigg—William Soery.
Todd—R. D. Glen.
Warren—Euclid M. Covington.
Wayne—Sherrod Williams.

Sherron

Sherron

Jonathan Poley,

John Steele,

DEMOCRATS—36.

Geo. W. Mansfield.

R. B. Mays.

Sagan—Randall Walker. R. B. on-Randall — T. Rouse.

Felix M. Fletcher.

Felix M. Fletcher.

Gelnel O. Wade.

1100. — Lot W. Moore. sand Clark.
unes McAuthur.
d Marshall—Alfred Johnstor
Henry R. D. Coleman.
wsley—J. H. Riddell.
und Johnson—Andrew Rule.
n A. Board.
reland. . Ireland. W. Towles and I. Abel. -Lucius Desha. E. Marshall. ray—C. E. Marshall.

skina—S. Moron—N. E. Wright.

stron—David Meriwether.

stron—David Meriwether.

strin—Edmund A. Graves.

rion—Edmund A. Graves.

rion—Edmund A. Graves.

rion—Edmund A. Graves.

rion—Edmund M. Graves.

rion—Edmund M. Graves.

rion—Mills W. Alnut.

didton—John Wheeler.

sask—Millor W. Alnut.

didton—John Wheeler.

sask—Millor B. English.

rion—J. A. Faglish.

rion—J. A. Faglish.

serve.

District—Parker C. Hardin, whig, from the counsey, Adair and Boyle, has 2 years to serve.

In District—Robert A. Patterson, whig, from the of Livingston, Caldwell, and McCracken, has 2 lith District—Francis Peyton, whig, from the coun-

Thirteenth District—William C. McNary, whig from counties of Ohio, Muhlenburgh and Butler, has 4 years serve.

Fourteenth District—John I. Helm, whig, from the couns of Hardin and Meade, has 2 years to serve.

Fifteenth District—Percieal Butler, whig, from the city Louisville and county of Jefferson, has 1 year to serve.

Stephenth District—Canden M. Ballard, democrat, from counties of Trimble, Oldham and Henry, has 1 year

nty-second District—Fountain T. Fox, whig, fron unities of Lincoln and Pulaski, has 2 years to serve nty-third District—John Speed Smith, whig, fron unities of Madison and Garrard, has four years to nty-fourth District—James Henderson, whig, from

ty-sixth District-John J. Thomas, democrat, from uties of Kenton and Campbell, has 3 years to Twenty-seventh District—George W. Williams, whig, m the counties of Bourbon and Scott, has 4 years to enty-eighth District—Samuel F. Swope, democrat, he counties of Grant, Pendleton and Owen, has 2 erve.
-ninth District—Alexander H. Innis, whig, from ties of Harrison and Bracken, has 4 years to rve. Thirden District—Stilwell Heady, democrat, from the number of Spencer and Bullit, has 3 years to serre. Thirty-first District—Robert S. Todd, why, from the number of Fayette, has 3 years to serve. Thirty-second District—David Thornton, whig, from e counties of Woodford and Jessamine, has four years

erve, " hirry-third District—Samuel M. Taylar, whig, from the unies of Clarke and Montgomery, has 2 years to serve hirry-fourth District—James M. Rice, democrat, fron counties of Carter, Greenup, Lawrence and Johnson

Thirty-sevenin counties of Morgan, Floyd, Flasses on the counties of Morgan, Floyd, Flasses ear to serve.

Thirty-eighth District—Jeremiah W. South, democrat rom the counties of Breathit, Clay, Letcher, Perry, Hat am Edill, and Goberg, and the Senate consists of 26 whigs and 12 democrats.

The Senate consists of 26 whigs and 12 democrats.

The ball entered the back part of Andrews's head, pass

about two mines from that place; where hery would re-main several days.

The following announcement of deaths, one of which,
we believe, has already been mentioned by us, we find in
the last Little Rock Democrat:

DED—At the military hospital, in Little Rock, on the
Ith inst, Mr. Lowdon Elision, late of Woodford county,
Ky., and a member of Col. Marshall's regiment Kentucky

The ship Governor Davis also arrived yessersay was accompanies of the 4th regiment, under command of Lieut. Col Johnson. They are companies, A, B, C, E, F, H, and K. The Ship Barmah also brought three German companies of the 4th regiment, 209 men, under command of Col. H. Davis.—N. O. Pic., Aug. 14.

H. Davis.—N. O. Pic., Aug. 14.
KENTICKY RIVER NAVIGATION.—The Frankfort Commonwealth, of the 25th inst., anys:
We saw and conversed with Gov. Meicalife, on Saturday last. He had just returned from Lock No. 1, where he has a large number of hands under the direction of Mr.

GEN. GAINES ACQUITTED .- The Norfolk Beacon, of the GEN. GAINES ACQUITED—The NOTION BEACON, of the 20th inst, says: It is understood that the finding of the late court of inquiry, at fortress Monroe was favorable to Gen. Gaines.—It is rumored, however, that the proceedings are to be quashed, owing to some flaw discovered at headquarters, and that the Secretary of War contemplates ordering a new court of inquiry. What it is that vitiates the record we have not been able to ascertain.

THE MEXICAN WAR .- The following article is from the THE MEXICAN WARE—THE ISHOWING RIGHESTS HOW HE NEW YOrk Hardled the 18th inst:

Attack on San Juan D'Ulloa,—We stated some time ago that it was determined upon by the Cabinet that the fort of San Juan d'Ulloa should be bombarded by our squadron in the Gulf. We at the same time published a list of vestigation of the company of the compa sels of war that were selected for that purpose. Washington Union took us to task for that stater

Ohlom—G. A. Timetrong.
Ohlom—G. Armstrong.
Scott—Lucen B. Dickerson.
Scott—Lucen B. Dickerson.
Scott—Lucen B. Dickerson.
Strimble—Samuel S. English.
Union—I. A. Spalding.
Washington Union took us to task for the strong.
Ind undertook to correct what it considered an error in it, by saying that the Pennsylvania, Ohlo, and North Carolina, were not then in commission, and could not be used.
We are now informed from authority which we consider the yound doubt in such matters, that the statement we have made was true in every material respect, and the bombardment of San Juan d'Ulloa is now set down by the Administration as part of the measures that will be prosecuted against Mexico if overtures of peace are not counties of Union, Hopkins and Crittenden, has 3 years to serve.

Second District—William Bradly, democrat, from the counties of Union, Hopkins and Crittenden, has 3 years to serve.

was felt this morning about 5-at Dedham, Roxbury, and probably other places. We have it from high authority.—
Boston Chronotype.

The N. O. Delta says a Midshipman, bearing dispatch-is to commodore Conner, arrived in that city on the 13th.

Hopewell Hepburn has been appointed President Judge
fithe Alleghamy District, Pennsylvania, in the place of R.
Grier, appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the
laited States.

The population of Illinois in 1840 was - - - 472,929 In 1845 - - - - - 661,999 Or 40 per cent.

If the same ratio of increase be maintained in the next eyears, Illinois in 1850 will possess a population of

ng statistics of this denomina	
and Old School, in the United	State:
	New School. Old School.
Synods,	20 22
Prestyteries,	105 115
Ministers,	1430 1643
Licentiates,	141 218
Candidates,	89 339
Churches,	1581 2274
Communicants,	145,416 174,020
The Herald says : "The	number of communicants i

"Pious men, whom dutry brought.
To dublous verge of busine foods.
The battle hangs long in even scale. At length it turns. The Cambridge men retreat—they runthey fly. The houses burn. You see the churches and the colleges go up a stream of fire. The library—founded 'mid want and war, and sad sectarian strife, slowly gathered by the saving of two centuries—the hope of the poor scholar, the boast of the rich one—is scattered to the winds and burnt with fire, for the solid granite is blasted with powder and turrets fall. Victory is ours. Ten thousand men of Cambridge lie dead, eight thousand of Boston. There writhe the wounded; who but a few hours before were poured over the battle field, a lava of firery valor—fathers, brothers, husbands, sons, There they lie, torn and mangled; black with powder; red with blood; parched with thirst; cursing the load of life they now must bear with bruised frames and mutilated limbs.

Gather them into hasty hospitals—let this man's daughter come to-morrow and set by him, fanning sway the flies; he shall linger out a life of wretched anguish unspoken and unsupportable, and when he dies, his wife religiously will keep the shot that tore his limbs! There is the battle field. Here the horse charged; there the howitzers scattered their

dreadful wheels. Here the infantry showered their murderous shot. That ghastly face was beautiful the day before—a sabre hewed its half away.

"The earth is covered thick with other clay. Which her own clay must cover, heaped and pent." Rider and horse, friend, for in one red burial blent."

Again 'its night. Oh, what a night, and after what a day! Yet the tide of pure woman's love, which never ebbed since earth began, flows in spite of war and battle. Stealthily, by the pale moonight, and other of Boston treads the weary miles to reach the bloody spot—a widow she, seeking among the slain her only son. The arm of power drove him forth reluctant to the fight.—A friendly soldier guides her way. Now she turns over this face, whose mouth is full of purple dust, bit out of the ground in his extremest agony—the last sacrament offered him by earth herself; now she raises that form, cold, stiff, stony and ghastly as a dream of hell. But, lo! another comes, she too a woman, younger and fairer, yet not less bold, a maiden from the hostile town, to seek her lover. They meet—two women among the corpses; two angels come to Golgotha, seeking to raise a man. There is the less before them; they look—yes, 'its he you seek; the same dress, form, features too; 'its he the Son, the Lover.—Maid and mother could tell that face in any light. The grass is wet with his blood. Yes, the ground is muddy with the life of men, the blood her bosom bore! Their kisses, groans and the mother's voice—that voice yet more beloved. His lips move only, for they cannot speak. He dies.

The waxing moon moves high in heaven, walking in beauty 'mid the clouds; and murmers soft her cradle song unto the slumb'ring'earth. The broken aword reflects her placid beams. A star looks down and is singed back in a pool of blood. The cold night wind plays in the branches of the trees shivered with shot. Nature is beautiful; and lovely or any subject of the promoter of the theory of agony, hopeless and prolonged, wails out from that blood yground. But in yonder farm

the better class of Swedish peasants were to emigrate to e United States in the past month of June. It is their tention to form a colony in some of the Western States. New York State Fark—Extensive preparations are neigh made at Abburn, for the great State Fair at that lace next month. A site has been chosen on Capitol Ill, overlooking the village and a large extent of country, tond Hall is to be 150 by 50 feet; Dairy Hall, 70 by 85; and for forming implements 150 by 55; and one of equal ze for manufactures. These are to be flanked by ranses of refreshment stalls. The ticket office and the comitive office are each to be 30 by 94, and the business of ce 25 by 36 feet.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.—The Legislature of Maine ave enacted a law, forbidding the sale of inoxicating quors at wholesale or retail, except for medicinal and enhanced purposes. Penalty for first offence, from \$1 to 20, second offence \$6 to \$20, with a bond of \$50 to abate nuisance for six months, and forfeiting all money revieved for laquors thus sold.

PRESENTERIAN STATISTICS.—From the New York Evangelist, and the Presbyterian Herald, we copy the following statistics of this denomination of Christians, both New and Old School, in the United State:

United States | Sweding | Sw

Indicates are retailing at 11.67 fee. There has arrived considerable Cannelton coal, which is not offered in the market.

COTTON—There has been considerable inquiry for this article during the week for the factories up the river. We quote sales of 73 bales good Alabama at 74c, interest added; 35 bales do. at 74c, cash; and 45 bales at 7c. The stock of good cotton is rather light.

CANDLES.—We quote sperm 30 to 33c; mould, 8 to \$4c. We quote sales of mould at 8c. Stearine 10c. Star, (made in this city,) 30c. per 10b.

CONDAGE.—We quote Manilla now at 10 to 11c., sash. Cord, 15 to \$0c.; hemp bed cords are worth 8 to 10c; Manilla do. 12c; large rope, Kentucky hemp, 10 to 124c; twine baling, 8 to 10c; sacking twine, 25c.

COTTON YARNS.—We continue to quote cotton yarns at 64,74; and 84c. for the different numbers.

CHESS.—The stock of good Western is rather-light. The receipts this week have amounted to 155 boxes. We quote for the better qualities from store at 6c; interior 335. Goshen scarce at 10c.

COTTE.—We hear of sales of Rio in lots of 7‡ and \$2c. We continue our former quotations, which we make as follows: Rio 7368 \$4c.; Laguayra we quote at 8c.; Java 12 614c; and 8t. Domingo 7674c. The demand is principally confined to Rio, of which there is a heavy stock.

Day Goods.—The receipts of dry goods continue to pour in rather heavily, and in the course of next-week the stocks of all kinds will be ample. Sales as yet are light, and are made at former quotations. We continue to quote Cabor A, Chicopee D, and Indian Head at \$4c.; Great Falls at \$4c. ems.

FLOUR.—The receipts by the river this week have not

cwt. for good according to the following several points.

HAY—Baled Timothy retailing at 50c, per 100 pounds; by the ton, we quote at \$700. None at the river. Inox.—We quote sales of bar at \$4,003c.; pig metal, sales of 5 tons at \$45 per ton.

LARD.—We quote from wagons at \$4,005c.; from store than the period of the sales of \$100 per ton.

There is a demand for black and white mus-

Mustand—There is a demand for black and white mustased as 250 per bushle.
Oils.—We quote linseed at 50@55c, as in quality; lard sit 55@55c; sperm \$1@1.25; castor 75@81 per gallon; anners' \$17@821 per bbl.
Poix.—We hear of no sales this week. There is considerable in market limited at \$9.50. There is very little demand. We quote mess \$9.00@9.50. Other qualities monitical.

considerable in market limited at 89 50. There is very little demand. We quote mess 89 00@9 50. Other qualities nominal.

Rue.—We quote at 44@5\cles. as in quantity.

Scoar.—There have been no receipts this week, and the stock of prime New Orleans sugar is extremely light. We hear of a sale of 30 hids. of inferior for the Cincinnai market for 6\cles. an offer for 7\cles. for 50 hids., for the same market was made and refused. We quote several small sales by the hhd. at 7\cles. Load sugar in bils. we quote at 10\cles. 10\cles. for the different numbers. Arrived this week 30 bils. Havana in boxes 6\cles. 11\cles. 12\cles. 12\cl

cargo insurance: From Atlantic ports, via New Orleans, ati or Frankfort. 1 do

DOMESTIC MARKET. CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—FLOUR.—A sale of 146 bris. from canal at 8267 was the only transaction worth notice on Saturday. On the previous evening, 50 bris city mills, and 50 bris in store were sold at 83.

BACON.—The market was wholly quiet on Saturday, the sales being confined to a mere retail demand.

LEAD.—A sale of 150 bushels Barley from store at 80c per bushel.

CHESES.—A sale of 138 boxes for shipment at 54c per lb. Sudak.—A sale of 5 hhds good fair New Orleans at 7c per lb.

SALT.—A sale of 100 brls Kanawha from river at 17e

per bushel.

WESTERN WATERS—At Wheeling on Saturday there was 5 feet water in the channel and falling.

From Cincinnati out to the Mississiph, there is a fair stage of water for the largest of the regular summer tra-

From Cincinnati out to the Mississipi, there is a fair stage of water for the largest of the regular summer traders.

The rehad been a slight rise in the Cumberland on the 27th, and there was 24 inches water on the shoals.

BOSTON, August 24.—Cotton.—No sales worth reporting. Provisions—The market for Pork is firm; prime sells moderately at \$8,5000; Mess at 9.75@10; Clear II 24@11.

75,4 mos. For Mess Beef there is a fair dremand at \$5000, 9.4 mos. Lard steady at 04,407 for good quality; 64,706-for ordinary and common. Flour—There is very little activity in the market; moderate sales of Genesse at \$4.18 at \$4.25. Mislingan 4.06;40.412; Ohio 3.75; several hundred bris Fredericksburgh sold at \$4, eash. Corn—The market is dull; sales of yellow flat at 55,600; a parcel, not in first rate order, sold at 684; with 63,005. In parcel, not in first rate order, sold at 684; with 63,005. Honey—Sales of Cuba at 50e per gallon, 6 mos.

NEW YORK, August 25, P. M.—PLOUR.—The Flour market continues dull but steady at \$4 for Genesse and 30,004. Mislingan, and at this rate, together with some city made, 304,000 barrels have been sold for export. The bome demand is light, with sales at \$4 for Genesse, and 3,0024 for Michigan. Southern sales of 5,0000 barrels Georgetown at 1,12,402. Whiskey—In bris is firmer, and higher prices could be realized. Drudge casks sold at 200;. Provisions—Pork keeps very firm, and higher prices ac asked for both Mess and Prime. 100 bris city Mess Beef sold at \$6.71. Lard is quiet but firm; 100 bris common sold at 6,000; in other kinds there are no sales worth reporting.

worth reporting.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—COTTON.—Holders are firm, and prices failly supported, sales moderate. Flour—The market very quiet, and no sales reported for export; holders ask 24 for fresh ground, and 30% 40% 55 for old stock, transactions limited. Corn Meal and Rye Flour without change, and no sales. Wheat—Purther sales o two or three lots at 8% for old red; 35c for white.

From the Chrenotype.

Robert Browning.

We don't see why some one of our intellectual booksellers does not make a little pocket volume of Browning's poems, to be put in the pockets of people who think and feel. A kind friend, over the water, sends us his Bells and Pomegranates, and quotes Landor's opinion of Browning, as follows:

"Shakspeare is not our poet, but the world's, Therefore on him no speech, and short for thee, Browning! Since Chaucer was alive and hale, No man hath walked along our road with step So active, so enquiring eye, or tongue

So varied in discourse.

He had good right to

He had good right to say all that, as we will convince our readers by some extracts
In a piece quite too long to copy, entitled
the Flight of the Duchess, we have the fol-

But though quick and clever, even witty and accomplished, she was deficient in sentiment and the powers of imagination; was a lover of detail; and therefore despised, because it was to her incomprehensible, the higher and generalizing mind. A thoroughly worldly education had completed her character, and rendered her a cold-hearted, selfish woman of the world; without enough of heart to feel the necessity of affection, and yet possessing an insatiable lowing landscape painting owing landscape painting:

"Ours is a great wild country:
If you climb to your castle's top,
I don't see where your eye can stop:
For when you've pass'd the corn field country
Where vineyards leave off, flocks are pack'd,
And sheep-range leads to cattle-tract,
And cattle-tract to open-chase,
Of the mountain where, at a funeral pace,
Round about, solemn and slow,
One by one, row after row,
Up and up the pine-trees go,
So, like black priests up, and so
Down the other side again
To another greater, wider country, affection, and yet possessing an insatiable vanity that fed on universal admiration! Her sister formed a perfect contrast, with features less regular, her countenence was as changeful as the sea; for it mirrored events. This's one was read to be a superior of the su

In another exceedingly beautiful but un-finished piece, entitled Saul, David thus de-scribes how the maniac king stood in his tent, and how he himself played to drive away the evil spirit.

He stood as erect as that tent prop;
Both arms stretched out wide
On the great cross-support in the centre
That goes to each side:
So he bent not a muscle but hung there

As, caught in his pangs
And waiting his change the king-serpent
All heavily hangs,
Far away from his kind, in the Pine,
Till deliverance come

Till deliverance come
With the Spring-time,—so agonized Saul,
Drear and black, blind and dumb.

Then I tuned my harp,—took off the lilies
We twine round its chords
Lest they snap 'neath the stress of the noontid

As one after one,
So docile they come to the pen-door
Till folding be done
—They are white and untorn by the bushes,
For Io, they have fed
Where the long grasses stifle the water
Within the stream's bed;
How one after one seeks its lodging,
As star follows star
Into eve and the blue far above us,
—So blue and so far!

—So blue and so far!

Then the tune for which quails on the cornland Will leave each his mate
To follow the player; then, what makes
The crickets elate
Till for boldness they fight one another:
And then, what has weight
To set the quick jerboa a-musing
Outside his sand house

Outside his sand house

There are none such as he for a wonderHalf bird and half mouse!

God made all the creatures and gave them
Our love and our feer,
To show, we and they are children,
One family here.

Then I played the help-tune of our Reapers,
Their wine-song, when hand
Grasps hand, eye lights eye in good friendship,
And great hearts expand,
And grow one in the sense of this world's life;
And then, the low song
When the dead man is praised on his journey—
"Bear, bear him along

Bear, bear him along

ith his few faults shut up like dead flowrets;

Are balm-seeds not here
o console us? The land has got none such
As he on the bier!—

"As he on the bier!—
"Oh, would we might keep thee, my brother!"
And then, the glad chaunt
Of the marriage,—first go the young maidens—
Next, she whom we vaunt
As the beauty, the pride of our dwelling:
And then, the great march
When man runs to man to assist him
And buttress an arch
Nought can break . . who shall harm them our
brothers!
Then, the chorus intoned
As the Levites go up to the altar
In gloy enthroned—
But I stream.

In glory enthroned—
But I stopped here—for here, in the darkness

We are sorry to break off here, for as the poem goes on it grows better and better.

"There is a future to all who have the virtue to repent, ad the energy to atone."—Butwer Lyrrox.
"You may call it foolish and romantic if

"You may call toolish and romantic it you like, but I repeat that I could more easily forgive a fault, committed under strong temptation, and foreign to the natural disposition, than a series of petty meannesses springing from and belonging to the characteristics."

Thus spoke Helen Travers to her sister, Mrs. Cunningham, and the thread of her discourse is taken up when first it was overheard. It was a strange spot for anything like a "confidential" or the sufficient thing like a "confidential" or "sentimental" conversation to have taken place; but every one must have observed, that subjects of interest often arise in a most unexpected manner. The two ladies had mistaken the hour at which a morning concert was to commence, had arrived somewhat too early, and had consequently taken their seats before any other had been occupied.—Perhaps warming with the subject under discussion, they had not noticed a few stragglers who from time to time drop-ed in, and certainly had not heard the foot-fall of a gentleman who entered, and seated himself immediately behind them, just at the moment when some of the attendants were making a prodigious din in their re-arrangement of the benches near the orches-

"I could not have married a man in whom I did not take pride," replied Mrs. Cunningham; "I am very sorry for peo-ple who have ever been led away to do anything wrong, but they must take the con-sequence of their own conduct; certainly anything like disgrace, or the world's cen-sure, falling upon my husband, would crush me to the earth."

"Not if his fault were the only fault of life." resumed Helen. "Nay, I think his

"Not it his fault were the only fault of life," resumed Helen: "Nay, I think his very suffering would draw you more together. I have a theory that the very happy do not love half so deeply as those who have sorre."

have sorrow."

"I call such ideas perfect nonsense."

"I know you do," replied her sister with a faint smile, and playing as she spoke with the fringe of her shawl.

"Any one would think, to hear you talk, that you had fallen in love with some scape-

grace or another, and was seeking to ex-

cuse your folly."
"Susan! you know there is nothing of
the kind. You know I have never felt anything more lasting than a passing fancy,
which one shakes off, just as waking
breaks up a deean." breaks up a dream."
"How should I know?"

"Then believe-I would not deceive row."

Though three and twenty, indeed I

wou. Though three and twenty, indeed I dread oldmaidism far less than an ill-assorted union."

Helen Travers turned her head as she spoke, and though she did not perceive the stranger, he caught the profile of an animated countenance. But the audience at this time arriving, the sisters drew nearer together to make room for the new comers. There was an end to their convesation, of course.

Notwithstanding a certain family likeness, a look that was caught now and then, in pity tell me."

"You frighten me," murmured Helen, struggling with emotion.
"In mercy," he exclaimed "not tears,—yet I will be brief. One of my sins has been wooing you, with the dark knowledge in my breast that a crime of my early life and its consequences might well be considered an insuperable obstacle to our union. Oh! forgive me this—this at least." And he flung himself on his knees before her and buried his face in her garments.

"What terror is to come? Quick—quick; in pity tell me."

vesation, of course.

Notwithstanding a certain family likeness, a look that was caught now and then, the sisters were different. The eldest, Mrs. Cunningham, was far the most beautiful, if exquisitely chisseled features and a brilliant complexion could make her so. But though quick and clever, even witty and accomplished, she was deficient in sentiment and the powers of imagination; was a lover of detail; and therefore despised, was a lover of detail; and therefore despised, "Teannot yet. Bear with me."

"Then I will guess."

"Ay, do."

"You frighten me,"

"Ay, do."
With a shudder as she put each fearful question, she began—" Have you shed hu-man blood, protected by the laws of honor, and feel that now you are a murderer?"
"I never raised my arm in anger against aught that has breath. I never so much as

"I never raised my arm in anger against aught that has breath. I never so much as viewed a perfect contrast. with features less regular, her countenence was as changeful as the sea; for it mirrored evry thought and feeling, as they were welled up from her woman's heart. Early removed from the influence of worldly-minded parents, she had been reared by a widowed aunt, a high minded being, who had sought and found the sweetest solace for her own early bereavement, in the artless nature of her young relative. Although by no means a stranger to the metropolis, or to society, the country had been Helen's home. Her young heart had expanded been eath the influence of nature; her taste had been refined, her fancy quickened by it; and though she had not read much, she had time and leisure to think more.

ble thought rushed to her mind. She paused ere she could give it words. At last she said. "Have you been guided by the code of man's immoralities, and won a heart only to fling it from you?—or been guilty of the deeper, darker wrong still?"

"My conscience is singularly free from all such stains. They who do these things speak not of them as crimes."
And he looked up, and met the tearful gaze of Helen Travers, without his own lids drooping.

beneath the intenees of nature; her laste had been refined, her fancy quickened by it; and though she had not read much, she had time and leisure to think more.

In short, she was a fine natural character, as little warped as possible by the prejudices of the selfish and the conventionalities of society. Death had a year before deprived her of her more than mother, and the independence which this beloved relative had bequeathed to her, while it rendered her an object of envy to her unmarried sisters, seemed to her own heart no consolation for her irreparable loss.

But the stranger who had overheard these few sentences which, to a thoughtful mind, revealed a world of knowledge, what of him? He had come to that morning concert simply to enjoy music, in which he delighted; yet so absorbed did he become in some all-ingrossing thought that the sweet sounds he had sought to hear, fell upon his soul only, from time to time, as chimes, had the convention state of the tragedy. Listen. These limbs have borne the manacles the law furnishes to the tragedy. Listen. These limbs have borne the manacles the law furnishes to the tragedy. Listen. These limbs have borne the manacles the law furnishes to the tragedy. Listen. These limbs have borne the manacles that lad stolen the means chimes, had to prove the region of the drawled in the conventional the server of the fellow of the drawled in the chronicle of crime. The convict crossed the seas, the season of pleasure or admiration in the sweetest voice he had ever heard, the voice of Helen Travers. He was not what boarding school girls and youths in their teens call young, for he must have reached 5 or 6 and 30; and according to such high authority he had passed the age of romance and the capability of sudden love, and yet, in those two hours he drank as deeply of the drawlet as age of the looked up, and only as your wild crower. And only as your wild ere a moment 's pause, "and only as your wife a moment 's pause, "and only as your wife a moment 's pause, "and only as your wil

scall young, for he must have reached 5 or 6 and 30; and according to such high authority he had passed the age of romance and the capability of sudden love, and yet, in those two hours he drank as deeply of the draught as ever did mortal man. A strange and awful youth had checked and driven back the tide of emotions which belong to its epoch; only that it might swell with the concentrated might of a lofler strained passion. He would—ere half that time expired—have perilled life to have touched her ungloved hand, or to have carressed the light ringlet which floated from time to time beyond her bonnet!

It seemed, too, that fortune was to favor him, for friends came up and addreased Mrs. Cunningham; mutual introductions elicited that of Helen. He had but to follow them to their door; and now he knew who she was and where she lived. This he did with wonderful calmenss. People are always calm on great occasions; except, indeed, people are themselves too small ever to make or understand them.

Well—the pigmy of the soul escapes through the entangling meshes which fate weaves for mankind, into the outer void of mere animal existence; they are the strong of heart and quick of sense who are retained to play great parts in the struggle of life and the war of the passions. And yet, and yet, on mystery of humanity! who that has suffered deeply has not felt that in the deepest depths of anguish there is a pulse which vibrates not with pain! Feebly, and rather as the first faint promise of future joy, then the flicker of an expiring power, but still to console, still to whisper "Peace, peace, better thus than to feel."

So felt William Johnson—for by that common name must the stranger be known—so the felt in the hour of endurance, when the strong man writhed in silent agony on the floor of the gorgeous apartment of which he was master.

Life is either one long chapter of accident, or there is no such thing as an accident, or there is no such thing as an accident, or there is no such thing as a condition of the proper is a

they have been betrothed for weeks. The scene was a drawing room in an antique country house. Both were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham.

"I have but one care, William, one sorrow in the world," exclaimed Helen, pressing the hand which had fondly clasped hers, between both her own; oh why this mystery, why this concealment! You are free to do as you will and so am I; though, good and generous and true, and rich," she added with a smile, "as you are, my family, you well know, would receive you with open arms."

"The time has come; be seated," he replied in a tremulous voice; and releasing his hand with a gesture that might have been, but was not, mistaken for coldness. And while Helen sunk on a neighboring couch, he leaned his arm for support on the opposite mantle-piece. His countenance was as pale as ashes, but his voice grew more steady as he proceeded:

"The first time I saw you," he continued "I heard you say you could more readily forgive the one great fault of life, than habitual meanness of character. I have two sins to confess ere I would wed you—as I might do—and you never, never know them; you see I am my own active therefore do I take some credit for enforcing secrecy till I had summoned strength for the confession. For if you reject me, and sorrow in the act, I believe you would rather not take the cold world into your confidence. And yet if there be solace in revealing what I tell you, be free as air to do so if you will. Life would be so worthless, the betrayal of my secret would be ownthess, the betrayal of my secret would be but as a feather, weighed against the sweet thought of assuaging your sortow."

"The first time I saw you," he continued "I heard you seed in my own active the proposed to the pr

The Dram-drinking Ghost,—An Authentic Scory.

Giles Nosebody, a villager, rather at tached to the bottle, fell in love with Kitty, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fustimugs, who had a pious horror of ghosts, towards whom, on the contrary, Giles entertained feelings of the most sovereign contempt, designating them by the expressive English word of "humbugs." To manifest this impression, he resolves, notwithstanding the urgent remonstrances of those interested in his personal safety, to visit the church-yard at midnight, bearing with him a modicum of the fiery liquid to protech him from spirits. Taking his seat upon a tomb-stone, on a clear moon-light night, the narrative, which we take up at twelve o'clock, thus proceeds and terminates:

"Now, then," cried Giles, helping himself to a glass, "come on, you ghosts, come on, if you ain't afraid, and take a good glass of grog to keep you warm."

The words were hardly uttered, when up rose, from behind a tomb-stone, a spectral figure. Giles did n't start, or cry out, or attempt to run away, but he certainly did drop a little of the spirit contained in his glass. The ghost was dressed much in the same style as ghosts usually are, (though, by the way, I do not think it a becoming or comfortable attire.) However that may be, the spectre was clothed in a flowing garment, white as his face, which certainly did look very grim in the clear moon-light.

"Miserable being!" commenced the unearthly visiter, in a sepulchral tone, "what is a better was a little dilet." And not think it as the church-yard, had hoped to frighten him, so that he should incur the scorn of his pressure. You could n't do it, though," said Giles: 'and as I think I have a better was all the self as he best might, and the grow as the ended by a surgeon. Luckily his wounds were not dangerous: he had received one of the same, alm, but fired a time, but nothing more. It seems that Fustimug, in the excitement of his alarm, had fired his blunderbus firm at may he the expressive English are not the number of his al

ing.
"If it is n't an impertinent question,"

turn came for a flying leap, tucking up his long robes to obtain freer use of his legs. He soon became so warm with this invigorating exercise, that the chalk, with which his face was besmeared, began to run, and also the sanguine color on his head; so that when the care was the specific product of the most universal and rational recreation of the inhabitants; and I wish we had more of them in the United

certainly did look very grim in the clear moon-light.

"Miserable being!" commenced the unearthly visiter, in a sepulchral tone, "what wantest thou of me?"

Giles felt a little uneasy; so he didn't answer. He took a swig at his bottle, however, without daring to take his eyes from the spectre. That gentleman had sort of hood over his head, which he now deliberately threw back, and disclosed a bald pate, across which a large bleeding wound gave variety to the general paleness of his pericranium.

"Do you feel warm, sir," said Giles, "that you remove your hat?"

"Art thou prepared to do me justice?"

cried the ghost.

"Pray he seated sir," said Giles, "We

Kitty and Giles may now often be seen waking to the very spot where the latter encountered the ghost: though, to his dying day, nothing would induce Fustimug to give up his belief in goblins, &c., or to reveal a miraculous sight which he witnessed after dark in the old church-yard.

"I've no intention to offend," replied Giles, who had now become quite as easy as if no ghost had been present; "but if your ghostship has the power to sit, I thought it might be more comfortable. Make yourself at home, sir, and try a drop of this."

The spectre, finding Giles was by no means alarmed, bethought himself whether it were not best at once to take flight and vanish; but a taste of brandy was to strong a temptation, so he quaffed off the liquor, and smacked his lips with relish.

"Wet t' other eye," said Giles, re-filling the glass. "Wet t'other eye," said Giles, re-niling the glass.
"Oh! wretched mortal," groaned the ghost: but took the dram, notwithstanding.
"The German march, the German waitz, the German ortalic, are world by-words; and a galaxy of immortal composers, among whom Gluck, Mozart, Handel, Beethoven, Haydn, Bach, Weitzeld, Weitzeld, Beethoven, Haydn, Bach, "If it is n't an impertinent question," where spohr, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, said Giles, "may I ask how old you are?" where spohr, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, and others, too numerous to mention, raise in the breast of the music-loving traveler, in restless perturbation of spirit," replied the ghost, sighing deeply. "You now sit upon my tomb".

**said Giles, "may I ask how old you are?" "Fore sees I have wandered the earth, in resiless perturbation of spirit," replied the ghost, sighing deeply. "You now sit upon my tomb."

"Lord bless me!" gried Giles, "I hope I don't disturb you. Halloa, old chap, why you don't mean to say you're a woman? This stone's sacred to the memory of Mary Griffibury!"

The spectre seemed a little taken abach yo this discovery, and leaned over the stone to examine the inscription.

"It is my wife's tomb," said he, making a great moan, "Where she resis, there is a song."

"That matter being settled, then," said Giles, "take a seat on the old lady's stone, and give us a song."

"Peace! utholy man," thundered the ghost, "while I relate to you my woful history, crimsoned by the gore of thouse and the stone of the stone of the word, and drink my health. Off with i. of I'll—You know my spirit's better than yours."

"You have, have you?" exclaimed Giles. "Then, Mr. Ghost, you and don't sire till we ve seen the bottom of it, and drink shr dull we ve seen the bottom of it, and then we'll pay Mr. Fustimug a visit. What say you, old boy?" continued Giles, fetching the spectre a pretty sturdy blow over the shoulders.

"You have, have you?" exclaimed Giles. "Then, Mr. Ghost, you and don't sire till we ve seen the bottom of it; and then we'll pay Mr. Fustimug a visit. What say you, old boy?" continued Giles, fetching the spectre a pretty sturdy blow over the shoulders.

"You have, have you?" exclaimed Giles. "They hou don't hit me quite so hardancher time," replied the ghost. He was gone and promound the spectral for the stream of the proposal state of menced in right earnest.

It was irresistibly ludicrous to see the spectre "giving a back," and when his long robes to obtain freer use of his legs.

his face was besmeared, began to run, and also the sanguine color on his head; so that when they gave over the sport, he looked a very ghastly figure indeed.

It was now getting on for two o'clock, and not a ghost of any kind being visible, Giles and the spectre prepared to depart; both being a good deal more than half-seas over. Away they went, roaring a mighty duet, and dancing a very singular pas down the hill. When they arrived at the village, they reeled direct to Fustimug's house, and battered vehemently at the door.—

"The ghost! the ghost!" roared Giles, "Here he is, old Fusti."

The loud report of a gun for a moment drowned their drunken shouts; the ghost reeled, and fell to the ground, crying out that he was killed. Giles started in affright, but quickly recovering, tried to raise his wounded friend. Before he could do so, several of the villagers rushed upon them, and carried them to the nearest lock-up house, where Giles was left to sober him-

fact, is spelled in one word, baughnaugh-claughbaugh!) The highest classes, except a sprinkling of bachelors, and other young male pleasure hunters, are not generally seen in these peaceful audiences, which consist rather of less pretending and, I warrant me, quite as happy people. The over-cultivated tastes of the latter, require greater exclusion and more pungency. Instead of the open air, the overhanging foliage, and the military band, swelling through the scented grove, for them, List or Tamburini must, in some golden hall, and in presence only of a favored few, exhibit his wonderful power. I suspect the bourwonderful power. I suspect the bouror Rasselas in his happy valley. In the first cool of the long summer afternoon, particularly fete days, they pour out of the town gates by thousands,—father, mother, and all the children,—grand-papa, grandmamma, uncle, and aunt,—the bonne and and all the children,—grand-papa, grand-mamma, uncle, and aunt,—the bonne and the baby, of course, squeezed into the smallest space,—good bouncing girls, sitting on each other's knees,—the droschky actually cracks, and the horse wakes, with the unaccustomed load. How many close-smelling shops and unhealthy trades are thus left wisely behind? and here, away from the hot pavements, thundering carriages, dust, and jostling crowds,—in cool and shady bowers,—the nightingale singing overhead, as if he would burst his little throat with his warblings,—I have often spent a pleasant hour, with some casual wanderer from my own country, enjoying the modest and eternal glass of Bairisch, and the fragrance of a segar, chatting of distant places and people, and listening, as quietly as possible, to the irresistible waltzes of Strauss or Labenski.

The musical taste of Germany does not

distant places and people, and listening, as quietly as possible, to the irresistible waltzes of Strauss or Labenski.

The musical taste of Germany does not stop here, but spreads beyond the limits of the higher and middle classes. There is music going on every where, for the gratification of every body, from royalty down to the beggar. There is street music and river music. There are the hand-organ people—the poor old blind fiddlers, flute players and harpists. On Sunday and other holiday-afternoons, boats, a sort of elegant gondola, with a canopy to protect from sun and rain, go down the little Spree, loaded with honest passengers, and at the stern, a hand-organ, really not so bad as the reputation of this instrument might lead one to suppose, and to its efforts, the proprietor adds the charm of whatever voice heaven has blessed him with. One must be in rather a good humor to regard the Spree as a river, or to be delighted with a hand-organ, and yet I have fancied I caught very pretty scenes and sounds from the shady waks of Prince August's garden, always open to the public in the afternoon, through which he little stream bends in a quiet way, like a plain modest fellow, whom one likes for his total absence of all pretensions.

Thus music ministers to the enjoyment of almost every one, and I believe there are few, if any, in so low a rank, as not to possess some taste for, and theoretical knowledge of it. I have often heard little ragamuffins in the street singing a duet beautifully. I have seen street-paver scease from work at the close of a summer day, and go off together, simultaneously striking up a chorus which would have been applauded on the stage, and which suggested to me serious ideas as to the resources, cultivation and consequent moral purity and happiness which would have been applauded on the stage, and which suggested to me serious ideas as to the resources, cultivation and consequent moral purity and happiness which would have been applauded on the stage, and which suggested to me serious idea

work at the close of a summer day, and go off together, simultaneously striking up a chorus which would have been applauded on the stage, and which suggested to me serious ideas as to the resources, cultivation and consequent moral purity and happiness which might be placed within the reach of the poorest day-laborer. The students (there are some thirteen hundred in the Berlin Haipersity) appears to regarding. of the poorest day-laborer. The students (there are some thirteen hundred in the Berlin Universitity,) appear to regard singing as an indispensible accomplishment; and very imposing some of their chorusses are. The great national anthem, "Num danket alle Gott!" is well known. The shildren of various schools—as they take and very imposing some are. The great national anthem, "Attain admket alle Gott!" is well known. The children of various schools—as they take their walks in double file through the Thiergarten, beguile part of the way with admirable chorusses—and another interesting sight is a young apprentice—a shoemaker, or a blacksmith, perhaps—setting out on the three years travel, which a singular and absurd law requires before he can be allowed to practice his trade in his native place, the world, escorted by companions, sometimes to the number of twenty, marching with a sort of earnest and solemn tread out of the sort of earnest and solemn or air, gay, bold and self-confident, as the case may be—or one more sad, and which appears to shadow forth the doubt and melancholy—the ruptured friendship, perhaps the hopeless love with which the poor fellow is turning his back, possibly for ever, on his native place. The reader must not smile at the idea of "hopeless love" in a blacksmith's apprentice, or tender hearted cobbler!—"a man's a man for a' that." Haydn himself was the son of a wheelwright, and that most exquisite of songs, "Jessie, the Flower or Dumblaine"—was composed by a poor weaver to the measd by a poor weaver to the meas-

Just, on earth, will be a unity of thinking differently, in love."

We know not who said that; but it is a golden sentiment, and worthy any true Protestant's head or heart. God never meant that all men in this world should think alike. This would defeat all the variety that gives beauty or elicits truth before the world. But he did to the control of the said that the world. But he did to the control of the said that the world. But he did to the control of the control think alike. This would defeat all the variety that gives beauty or elicits truth before the world. But he did design that men should love one another, even in the very midst of their differences. And to this high Virtue we are called by our Christian profession. He who hates his brother because he worships at another altar, is no Christian, no republican—no friend of God's design or of Human rights. What an Eden this world would and might be, if we would agree and practice upon "a unity of thinkagree and practice upon "a unity of think-ing differently," and of doing this "in love." Brethren, let us all strive for this perfection.—Gospel Banner. The sentence here quoted is from a Ser-mon by Rev. Charles Beecher, son of Rev.

KIND ACT .- How sweet is the remem-AND ACT.—How sweet is the remembrance of a kind act! As we rest on our pillows, or rise in the morning, it gives us delight. We have performed a good deed to a poor man; we have made the widow's heart rejoice: we have dried the orphan's tears. Sweet, O how sweet the widow's heart rejoice: we have dried the orphan's tears. Sweet, O how sweet the thought! There is a luxury in remembering a kind act. A storm careers above our heads; all is black as midnight; but the sunshine is in our bosom; the warmth is felt there. The kind act rejoiceth the heart and giveth delight inexpressible. Who will not be kind? Who will not do good! Who will not visit those who are afflicted in body or mind? To spend an hour among the poor and distressed. among the poor and distressed,

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